

280,000 IS FRENCH FIGURE OF GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN

Two Feint Attacks But Artillery Keeps Besiegers Within Positions

TRENCHES RUSHED At Carnoy, Bedfordshires Score Success, Causing Heavy Casualties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 27.—The French estimate the German losses at Verdun to total at least 280,000.

Paris, April 27.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: On the left bank of the Meuse, there was intense artillery activity in the regions of Avocourt, Ennes and Cumeré. The enemy on the right bank made two feints to attack, accompanied by violent bombardments, but our artillery prevented them from leaving their trenches.

The day was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

A German aeroplane was brought down by gun-fire in front of Vaux Fort. Three French airships, on Wednesday night, plentifully bombed the stations of Etain and Bessard and the railway at Arnayville.

Aeroplane on the same night dropped twenty-eight bombs on a number of German stations and bivouacs.

Successful British Raid

London, April 27.—Fierce fighting on the British front is described in the official communiqué issued by General Sir Douglas Haig this evening, besides a successful British raid on the German trenches at Carnoy, in which the Germans lost heavily. The communiqué mentions seven German attacks, yesterday evening, last night and this morning.

Two attacks this morning were preceded by clouds of asphyxiating gas and heavy bombardments. All the attacks were repulsed, with severe losses to the enemy.

The Germans gained a footing in our trenches at four points, but counter-attacks promptly ejected them.

Later, Sir Douglas Haig reported: Last night, the Bedfordshires were very successful in a raid near Carnoy. They rushed the enemy's trenches and drove the Germans remaining, after some fierce close fighting, into their dug-outs, where they were bombed.

Our casualties were eight men wounded, all of whom were brought in. The Germans suffered considerable loss.

Short-lived German Gain

Yesterday evening, the enemy heavily bombarded our trenches east of Arrimontiers, near Frellinghen and entered our trenches south of Frellinghen at 8 o'clock in the evening, but a counter-attack immediately ejected them. The enemy, after a heavy bombardment, followed by the explosion of a mine, attacked our trenches at Hill 60 and were repulsed.

Simultaneously, the enemy gained a footing in a sap-head north of Hill 60, but our bombers ejected them. Our trenches west of Zillebeke and north-east of Hill 60 and the battery positions near were heavily shelled between 6 p.m. and midnight.

An attack at St. Eloi was repulsed. Last night, the enemy gained a footing in a crater on the Hohenzollern sector, but they were immediately driven out.

During the night, the enemy sprang mines south-east of Souchez, north-east of the double crater north-east of Vermelles and west of Hulluch. We sprang a mine on the Hulluch sector, Irish To the Rescue.

At five o'clock this morning, the enemy discharged gas from their trenches south of Hulluch and, simultaneously, put an artillery curtain of fire on our lines north of Loos. A second cloud of gas was released at 7.30 a.m., about the same place and, after a heavy artillery bombardment, the enemy gained a footing in our front and support lines east-north-east of Loos. A counter-attack, delivered by the Irish, within half-an-hour, ejected the enemy, who left many dead.

The enemy also advanced from their trenches south of Hulluch, but

Revolutionaries Beaten In Surprise on General Lung's Men Garrisoning Shekwan

Heavy Fighting Follows, But Attack Is Easily Repulsed;
Tuan Will Enlarge Arsenal at Shanghai

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, April 29.—The Shamen correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press reports heavy fighting at Shekwan, near Fatsan, in which forty men were killed or wounded on each side. A handful of revolutionaries attempted to surprise a military post garrisoned by General Lung Chikwang's troops.

Their assault was easily repulsed. There is a considerable movement of troops from Canton towards Fatsan. There was heavy fighting at Suitong (Sintong) at daybreak on the 27th.

Financial Support for Yuan

Oeasistische Lloyd
Peking, April 29.—The Chiang-chun and Civil Governors of Shan-tung, Chihli, Shansi, Fukien, Kiangsu, Shensi and Kansu have jointly expressed their determination, in a telegram to President Yuan Shih-k'ai, to assist the Government with their financial resources.

The recruiting of two new brigades of Kung-wei-chun (bodyguard of the President) is progressing. The command of the Kung-wei-chun and of the Model Army (Mo-fan-tu) is still in the hands of the President.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui intends to enlarge the arsenal in Shanghai and Tsechow and to establish a naval yard in Chefoo.

Chang Tso-lin, acting Chiangchun of Fengtien, has reported to Peking that both the 27th and 28th Divisions have been concentrated in Mukden, as a precautionary measure.

Liang Takes Precautions

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports that Liang Shih-

yi is said to have sent a certain Tseng, who is a trusted man, to Shanghai, as a member of the editorial staff of the Shundien Shipao, to watch the conduct of the Southerners.

General Feng Kuo-chang has wired a telegram to Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang, Tuan Chi-jui and Wang Shih-chin, addressed to Yuan Shih-k'ai, persuading him to abdicate and has asked the said high officials in Peking to forward the message to Yuan. The telegraphic message may be translated as follows:—

Yuan Shih-k'ai has been in office for four years and has been trusted and respected by the Chinese and foreigners and he has been looked upon as a good ruler for China but unexpectedly the question of a monarchy has arisen. Feng has been working together either privately and publicly and has a most deep respect for Yuan. However he has been obliged to send a letter advising him to abdicate. Yuan should think of the happiness of the 400,000,000 people of China.

Kwangsi To Attack Hunan?

Lu Yuen-ting, Tutuh of Kwangsi, is reliably reported as leading his troops to attack Hunan from Hengchow from where he intends to make a straight march towards Changsha.

Lieut. Hwang Drowned

The news that Lieut. Hwang Ming-chiu, former commander of the cruiser Chaoho and more recently Commander of the Haiyung, was one of the victims in the list of those drowned in the Hainyu, has been confirmed.

Irish Leaders Prove Rising Lacks Support

Melbourne Leaguers Cable Abhorrence of 'Meaningless Rebellion'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 27.—Mr. Asquith said in Parliament that Sir Edward Carson and Mr. John Redmond has made quite clear the true amount of support behind the outbreak. The world knew that the movement had no sympathy in responsible quarters in Ireland, or anywhere in the Empire.

Melbourne, April 27.—The United Irish League has cabled to Mr. John Redmond that the Irishmen in Victoria view with abhorrence the meaningless rebellion in Dublin.

Coast Officers Deny Influenced Alone By Higher Freight Rates

Earlier Intention to Demand Increased Pay Restrained By Patriotic Motives

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, April 29.—The China Coast Guild has written to the Hongkong Daily Press, denying that officers on the China coast have threatened to strike as a direct result of the aeronautical tendency of freight rates.

The letter states that, some weeks ago, the Guild approached the companies concerned, asking for recognition of the Guild. No reply was received to repeated communications and the Guild resented that the companies should treat business communications in such a contemptuous manner.

The Captains had intended to make representations for an increase of pay, but were restrained by motives of patriotism. The recent contemptuous treatment has exasperated the men beyond control.

Four More Neutral Vessels Destroyed

Two Other Dutch Steamers Are Damaged; Norwegian Barque Sunk Off Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 27.—A Dutch tug and a Norwegian barque have been sunk. The Norwegian steamer Stromanes has been sunk. The crew have been landed.

The Dutch steamers Dubbe (3,233 tons) and Manshaven have been damaged.

It is officially announced that the Norwegian barque Carmanla (? Carmanian; 1,840 tons) was sunk on the 25th, by a German submarine, off the west coast of Ireland. The captain and nine of the crew have landed in a boat.

Mail Notices

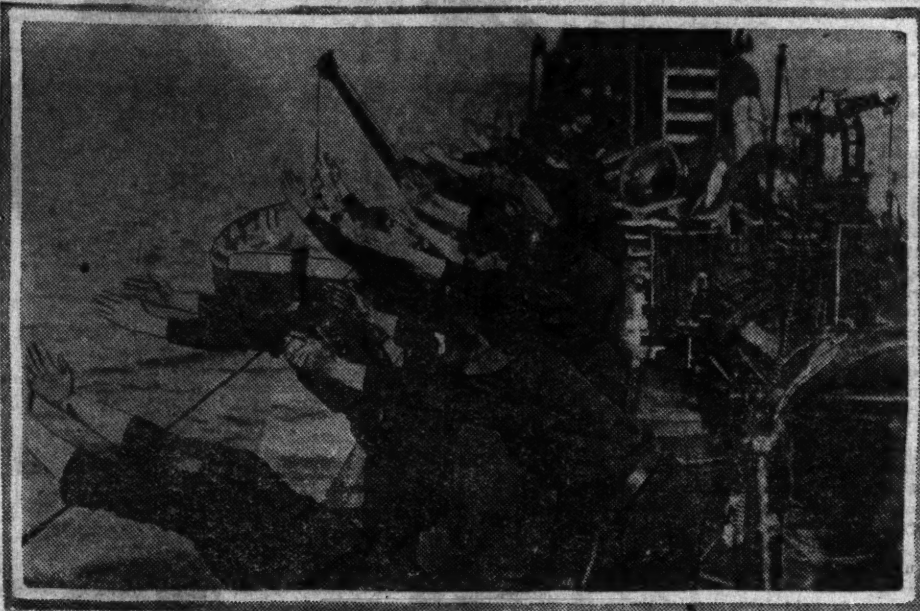
MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 2
Per R.M. s.s. Montague May 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru May 6
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. May 1
Per R.M. s.s. Montague May 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur... May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. May 3
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos... May 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Apr. 21

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of March 26 left Hongkong on Friday, and is due to arrive here tomorrow morning.
The American mail is due to arrive here on Tuesday, May 2, per T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru.
The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

Swedish Drill Keeps British Tars Fit at Salonica



Swedish drill is part of the regulations for the sailors aboard British ships. The drill is rigidly exercised by the British sailors of the ships now in the harbor at Salonica, the Allied base in the Balkans.

COMMONS TAKE BADLY TO NEW SERVICE BILL

Strongly Object to Forced
Retention of Time-Expired Men;
Measure Postponed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 27.—A Royal Proclamation calls up all groups to group 41.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, president of the Local Government Board, introduced the Military Service Bill for the purpose of carrying out the Government's recruiting policy on the lines stated by Mr. Asquith yesterday. He admitted that it was disastrous to ask time-expired men, the very salt of the army, to serve again, but they would get special consideration, promotion and bounties.

He said that youths of 18 would be given a month's grace before being called up. A new home defence training reserve would be created, to enable men to still earn their living till they were immediately required.

The Army Council considered the power to transfer Territorials to other units essential.

Sir Edward Carson forcibly criticised the Bill, characterising its provisions as unfair compulsion. He considered the position of time-expired men intolerable and demanded that the Government introduce a general compulsion Bill, otherwise it would not receive the support of him and his supporters.

Nearly every quarter of the House strongly criticised the Bill, particularly the extension of the service of time-expired men. Members urged the Government to drop such minor proposals and proceed with a general scheme.

Mr. Ellis Griffith advised that the Bill be withdrawn and one for general compulsion introduced.

Mr. Asquith replied that he could not give a decision on the spur of the moment.

Yielding to numerous objections concerning details, Mr. Asquith postponed the introduction of the Military Service Bill. Meanwhile, he will consult with his colleagues and announce his decision on Tuesday.

Gov. Walsh To Address U.S. Bar Association

A special meeting and tiffin of the Far Eastern American Bar Association will be held at the Astor House on Tuesday, May 2, at 12.30 for the following purposes:—
(1) To meet and hear the Honorable David I. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts and a practicing member of the Bar of that State who will be the guest of honor at the tiffin.
(2) To transact any business which may properly come before the meeting.

LORD QUENINGTON SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 27.—The Times states that Michael Hugh Hicks-Beach, Viscount Quenington, has been killed in action.

MINE SINKS H.M.S. RUSSELL; 124 MEN REPORTED MISSING

1903 Dreadnought Comes
To Her End in Mediter-
ranean; Crew of 700

FLEET'S FLAG-SHIP

Admiral Fremantle And
Captain Wm. Bowden-
Smith Among Saved

U. BOAT IS SUNK

Destroyed Off East Coast;
An Officer and 17 Men
Taken Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 28.—Official.—The battle-ship Russell (14,000 tons; 19 knots; 750 crew; four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch; completed 1903), has been sunk by a mine in the Mediterranean.

24 officers and 676 men have been saved, about 124 are missing.

H. M. S. Russell was one of the oldest battle-ships afloat. She was commanded by Captain William Bowden-Smith and was the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Fremantle, both of whom were saved.

A German submarine has been sunk off the East Coast. One officer and 17 men were made prisoners.

Three Torpedo-Boats Defeat 'Numerous British Squadron'

(Oeasistische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram (delayed).—Berlin, April 25.—The Admiralty reports: A numerous British squadron, composed of monitors, destroyers, larger and smaller steamers, on April 24, appeared off the coast of Flanders and apparently picked up mines. The steamers placed buoys in order to indicate the shelling positions.

Three German torpedo-boats of the Flanders squadron, advanced against the raiders several times, pushed them back and impeded the continuance of their work. In spite of a violent counter-attack, the German boats remained unharmed. The British raiders left the Flanders coast.

Berlin, April 28.—The Admiralty reports: 3 German aeroplanes, on April 27, dropped 31 bombs upon the Russian battleship Slava. Several hits and a conflagration were distinctly observed. In spite of very heavy shelling, all the raiders returned unharmed.

Rumania's Military Attache Is Detained

Documents Seized By Austrians;
Only Returned When
Note Is Sent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, April 27.—The Austrians at Brassov arrested the Military Attache of the Rumanian Ministry at Berlin and seized the documents he was conveying to Bukharest. He was eventually released, but the documents were retained and only returned when Rumania sent a Note to Austria.

MR. ROSENFELD'S FAREWELL

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, who has retired from the firm of Spunt and Rosenfeld, is to be given a dinner of farewell by his fellow cotton merchants. He is soon to leave Shanghai for the United States. The committee is arranging the banquet for Monday evening. Ching Yuesan and Lee Hau-tang compose the committee. The notice sent out by them says: We have decided to give a farewell dinner in Mr. Rosenfeld's honor in order to express thereby the high esteem in which he is held by us and our high appreciation of his excellent business methods and his courteous manner towards us during the period of nineteen years we have had the pleasure of being associated with him in the local cotton market. The dinner will take place on Monday, May 1st, at 7 p.m., at Foh Shing Yuen, No. 152 Canton Road.

The China Press Advertisers Are Satisfied Advertisers

Read this letter:

The Advertising Manager,
The China Press.

Sir,—

You will doubtless remember that I requested you to insert a 20-word advertisement in your paper, announcing that I had for sale a Portable Wireless Receiving Set.

It may, perhaps, interest you to learn that on every day the advertisement appeared I received several inquiries from prospective buyers. On the third day I succeeded in obtaining a buyer, and thus the actual advertising cost me only \$1.20.

You are at liberty to make whatever use you like of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Shanghai, 28th April, 1916.

FALSE WITNESS ALMOST CAUSES DEATH OF SIX

Chinese Sleuth Confesses Perjury in Robber Case; Gets 4-Year Prison Sentence

Chinese detectives have never been famous for any stern, high-minded sense of justice. When you get down into the second and third assistant detectives, the ratio seems to increase. Li Vung-ling was a No. 2. He is now in jail serving a four year sentence for trying to have the heads of six innocent men cut off.

On September 14 last year, an exchange shop was attacked by armed robbers, \$3,050 taken and the proprietor murdered. The detective department bent all its energies toward making arrests and finally six persons were brought in. They were taken on information furnished by Li who was an assistant of Tsang Ah-ling, a Chinese detective at the Hongkew Police Station. When the six were brought up for trial Li gave his evidence with convincing ardor and a wealth of detail.

One of the men arrested was Chinese constable No. 602. The robbery had occurred on his beat. The detective's second testified that one of the prisoners bribed the policeman to allow the robbery to be committed. He said that he had seen the actual shooting and identified positively one of the prisoners as having committed the murder. The testimony was so convincing that Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Waung sent the prisoners to the Arsenal.

That usually means death. But the men had all protested their innocence and the constable involved was an old man on the force and his record was honorable. So they arrested the witness and sent him along to the Arsenal too.

Some time later the Arsenal authorities sent the whole lot back with the message:

"This witness has confessed perjury. There is nothing to show that the six prisoners are guilty."

Li had made the confession and stuck to it. The prisoners were all brought again before the court and Li was arraigned. He admitted that he had lied in accusing the six men and confessed that he knew nothing whatever that would implicate them in the crime. He said that the Hongkew detective by whom he was employed had instructed him to make the charges against the men and had schooled him on what to say in court. He admitted also that he had committed perjury in like manner when he was connected with the Chinese police department.

Charges of perjury were framed against Li and he was sentenced to four years imprisonment. The six prisoners were ordered released.

280,000 Is French Figure of Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

this attack was enlivened by our machine-guns and many corpses were left in front of our trenches. A few Germans reached our lines, but they were driven out.

The hostile artillery was very active throughout the day at various points. There was much aerial activity yesterday and nineteen combats occurred in the air. The machine reported yesterday, as felled in our lines was a two-seater.

It was attacked three times, at a great height, by a single-seater. The enemy pilot was shot through the heart and the observer through the body and the machine crashed to earth, with its engine full on, from a height of 14,000 feet.

One of our reconnaissances was attacked by eight hostile aeroplanes. They were all driven off, one being downed. Our reconnaissance completed, the machines returned safely, though two were damaged.

British Lose a Portion Of Trench at Givenchy

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 27.—Western theater.—South-east of Ypres, the British positions were strongly bombarded. A good effect was observed by German patrols. South of St. Eloi, strong hand-grenade attacks were made by the enemy, but were repulsed.

In the sector Givenchy-on-Gohelle to Neuville St. Vaast, the Germans

successfully sprang several mines. In the ensuing hand-grenade engagements, they captured a part of an enemy trench near Givenchy and repulsed counter-attacks. British attacks north of the Somme had no result.

In the Meuse region, there have been violent artillery duels. The infantry were active only on the left bank of the Meuse. French hand-grenade detachments were repulsed.

German patrol enterprises were successful at several places on the front, among others north-east of Armentieres and between Vally and Craonne.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down in an air-fight near Souchez and another south of Tahure. A third enemy aeroplane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns, south of Parenoy. A German air-squadron copiously bombed the railway in the Noblette valley, south of Sulpes.

German airships attacked the docks and railway establishments at Margate, on the English east coast.

Headquarters, April 28.—In an engagement east of Vermelles, the Germans captured 46 British, among whom were a captain and took 2 machine-guns and 1 mine-thrower.

The situation is unchanged in the Meuse region. Methodical enemy bombardments of places behind the German front, especially of Lens and its suburbs and of many villages south of the Somme, also of the town of Roye, during the last week, caused still further victims among the inhabitants, especially among women and children. The names of the killed and wounded will be published, as usual, in the Gazette des Ardennes.

After an air-fight, an enemy aeroplane was brought down west of the Meuse, above Bethlincville and another near Very. A third enemy aeroplane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns near Frapelle, east of St. Dio. A German air-squadron dropped numerous bombs on the barracks and the railway station of St. Menchould.

News Brevities

An announcement of the Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch), as will be seen from an advertisement on page 12 of this issue, states that St. George's Day this year will be observed on Monday, May 1 (tomorrow), and that it is hoped that all Englishmen will display national flags. English roses will be sold during the day by a committee of ladies, for the benefit of St. George's War Fund. A service will be held in Holy Trinity Cathedral at 6 p.m.

Realizing that there are many people who appreciate a little relaxation between the courses of a lengthy meal, the Neumann restaurant in Astor Road has been re-arranged with tables round the walls, so that those who feel so inclined can, between courses, indulge in the pleasures of the dance. The restaurant has been specially decorated.

An inquest was held at the Mixed Court yesterday over a Chinese who was struck by a motor car driven by Mr. Benbow Rowe. The accident happened on April 7. Evidence showed that the motor car was coming down Nanking Road at Fokien Road corner, when the Chinese started to cross. He became confused in the crowded street and was knocked down by the machine. The injured man was taken to the Shuang Road hospital where he died later. The body has not been identified.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society will be held on Tuesday at 5.30 p.m., at the Society's Room.

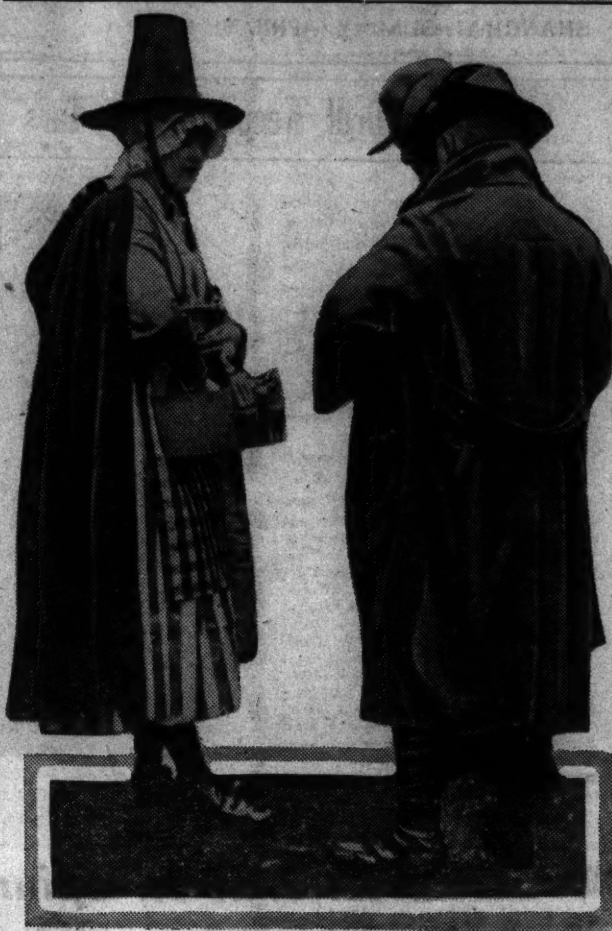
Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd. general managers for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have received the following wire from Hongkong regarding the 1915 accounts of the latter concern: "Indo-China accounts 1915 as follows:—Balance of Profit and Loss account £101,450. Recommend pay final dividend 3% both shares and Bonus 10s. on Deferred Shares, Add to Underwriting Account £13,770, place to Reserve £35,000, and carry forward £13,000."

The annual sale of the Foreign Women's Home will be held Thursday and Friday, May 4 and 5 at the Deansy, Hankow Road. All sorts of household articles, linens etc., will be offered.

A lecture entitled "With the Red Cross in Siberia," will be delivered at 9.15 tomorrow night at the Palace Hotel by Honorary Colonel G. Howard Barrie, F.R.C.S. Col. Barrie was in command of the first British Red Cross unit sent from London to Serbia in November 1914.

The matron and nurses of the Victoria Nursing Home will hold a sale tomorrow afternoon. The proceeds will go to the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund. Those unable to attend can help by sending money or checks.

Lloyd George's Daughter Sells Flags to Aid War Relief Fund



Miss Lloyd George, daughter of the British Minister of Munitions is shown here as she appeared in the Welsh National Costume on the streets of London selling flags on Welsh Flag Day, to raise funds for war relief fund work.

'The Whirl of the Town'

To those who appreciate a "Revue," the "Whirl of the Town," as presented last night by the Bandman Opera Co. at the Lyceum Theatre, should appeal most strongly. Devoid of plot and, almost, incident, but clothed with meriment, sparkling dialogue, pretty costumes, and gorgeous setting, the revue,

from start to finish, called forth unstinted applause from the packed house assembled for its Saturday night's entertainment.

The passage of scenes was bewildering—from a sale at Selfridges to a coffee stall scene; from "Any room, anywhere" (Miss Marjorie Manners was a hit in "A Little Bit of Heaven") to a "Black and White Fantasy" (the setting was delightful); to, finally, "The Moon," "A Country Idyll" and "Finale."

The charm of the revue was, per-

haps its disconnectedness. But standing head and shoulders above the dead level of mediocrity were Mr. Johnny Osborne, in his several and highly humorous parts, Miss Elaine Rosslyn, in her "Impres-

sions," Miss Marjorie Manners, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," Mr. Will Hallett, in "Some Imitations," and Miss Grace Rosslyn, in a Scarf Dance. The rest of the cast were good—quite good. Anyhow, the large audience enjoyed

itself, and should "The Whirl of the Town" be presented again, doubtless the same bumper house will be present to witness the performance. Tomorrow and Tuesday night, "Potsah and Perimutter" is to be presented.



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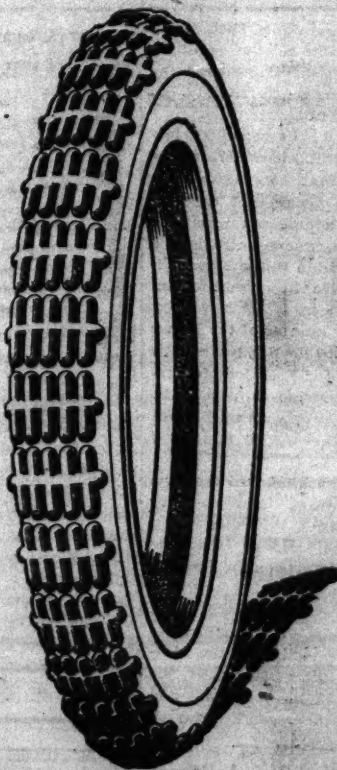
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REPORT RUSSIANS LESS ACTIVE THAN GENERALLY

Explode Mine Against Austrians, But Only Damage Their Own Trenches

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 27.—Eastern theater.—The situation is unchanged. A German airship bombed factories, docks and the railway at Dunamunde.

April 28.—Eastern theater.—The situation is generally unchanged.

A German airship attacked the railway and magazines at Raggezem. A German air-squadron attacked several Russian aerostatic stations.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 22.—Russian theater.—Russian attempts to entrench themselves north-west of Dubno, in front of the Austro-Hungarian lines, were impeded by fire. The usual artillery duels are continuing.

Italian theater.—East of Montefalcone, Italian night attacks failed. In the Ploceen sector, there was lively firing during the night.

In the Col-di-Lana sector, the enemy's attacks broke down before the Austro-Hungarian fire, between Eitss and Montefal.

April 24.—Russian theater.—Fighting on the entire front, yesterday, was considerably less active than usual. East of Dobronovitch, the enemy exploded a mine, but only damaged the Russian trenches.

Italian theater.—The fighting at the south-west edge of the Dobrodo plateau continues. Several attacks, led by the Bersaglieri, broke down before the Austro-Hungarian fire.

The occupants of a point d'appui on the ridge of the Col-di-Lana repulsed five enemy attacks.

April 25.—Italian theater.—After the repulse of Italian attacks, there was a relative calm on the south-east edge of the Dobrodo Plateau. North-west of San Marino, Austro-Hungarian troops entered the enemy's positions and made blazings. They destroyed heavy machine-guns and methodically returned to their own trenches, after the fulfillment of their task.

There were lively fire combats in the Zagora sector. The summit of the Col-di-Lana was again bombarded by heavy mortars.

April 26.—Italian theater.—On the south-west edge of the Dobrodo plateau, new violent engagements occurred. East of Sela, the enemy succeeded in entering the Austro-Hungarian positions on a larger front, but, when they intended to continue their attack, the Austro-Hungarians, by a counter-attack, drove the Italians into their former positions and even ejected them from these positions in a bitter hand-to-hand fight.

The Austro-Hungarian troops regained all their former positions. 139 Italians were made prisoners.

The artillery fire was very lively at several places on the Isonzo front. On the Carinthian front, there was only small activity.

At the Col-di-Lana, the Austro-Hungarian heavy mortars continued their fire. The Italian artillery decreased their activity.

In the Sugana sector, the Italians evacuated all their positions between Votto and Roncigno, where plenty of war material was found. The Italians withdrew to Roncigno.

April 27.—Italian theater.—On the Isonzo front, the artillery engagements have been very lively, during the night, at several places. The enemy directed a drum fire against the trenches re-conquered by the Austro-Hungarian troops, east of Sela.

The Monte San Michele was bombarded by guns of all calibers. At the Tolmein bridge-head and northwards, the Austro-Hungarian artillery strongly bombarded the Italian positions.

Near Flitsh, the Austro-Hungarian troops drove the enemy from a point d'appui in the Rombon sector and captured a part of the Alpine occupants. There is no change on the Tyrol front.

Steam Roller Kills Municipal Coolie

One of the strangest tragedies that Shanghai has ever known is being investigated by a Mixed Court inquest. A coolie was the victim of a steam roller in front of which he had been placed to warn people of that very danger.

One of the Municipal Council's big rollers was busy smoothing the surface of Sungkiang Road near the Chekiang Road Bridge recently. In view of the somnolent tendencies of Chinese traffic, a workman was placed ahead of the front roller to warn pedestrians that they might be run over. To aid him in the work, the coolie was given a red flag.

No-one ever accused a steam roller of serpentine treachery or catlike springs. Therefore the tragedy is still unexplained. But somehow the coolie became a victim of the roller that he and his red flag were to warn others against. Fellow workers were startled by a cry and discovered that the coolie's legs had been caught under the big roller. They were crushed before the cumbersome machine could be stopped. The man was taken to a hospital where he died soon afterward.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

anywhere, any place, any time. Have some views of your home or office taken

Burr 3 Broadway

German Ships' Poor Gunnery Impresses East Anglian Towns

Many Big Shells Went Right Over Them; British Made Good Practice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 27.—The residents of Lowestoft and Yarmouth were very impressed by the wretched gunnery of the Germans. They were awakened by the sound of the guns and, in the broad day-light, saw five cruisers steaming broadside on, ten miles out to sea, firing broadside.

Each ship fired at least ten rounds, the Germans firing altogether over a hundred shells, including some 12-inchers, many of which went completely over the towns. The inhabitants sought the best available shelter, many of them having dug-outs in their gardens.

When the bombardment ceased, they looked to the cliffs and saw the German fleet, pursued by a British squadron, which was firing incessantly at close range and hit the Germans repeatedly. One German monster staggered and flame spouted from the funnel of another. The sea was so churned up by the swiftly moving ships and exploding shells that it looked like a lake of foam.

Suddenly, a sea-plane was observed coming from the northward. Whatever its message, the Germans turned and went off at full speed east-north-east, the British destroyers hanging on to their heels and worrying them.

MAY REFLOAT CHIYO MARU

The necessary preparations having been made, active work with the object of refloating the T. K. K. steamer Chiyo Maru will be commenced in a few days, says a report from Hongkong. The wrecked vessel has so far undergone no change and there is said to be a fair prospect that she will be refloated.

A message from Tokyo reports that Engineer Awa and two Chosen divers of the Yamashina Salvage Office arrived at Hongkong on the 18th and the Salvage boat Koura Maru also reached there on the 20th. The salvage of the S.S. Chiyo Maru will probably be started either on the 28th or the 24th.

Khromiakoff Occupied; Prevents Re-Grouping

Seems to Predict Important Events Say Russians; They Have the Initiative

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 28.—On the south-west front, we occupied the village of Khromiakoff. This is only a local advance which concentrates the attention of the enemy in the region of the Rovno-Kovel railway, not allowing them to re-group their troops and seems to predict important events.

Summarising the situation on our western front, military critics are unanimous in stating that the initiative belongs to us.

In Asia Minor, south of Bitlis, we continue to dislodge the Turks from a series of formidable mountain positions, one after another, thus safeguarding our army.

An official communique reports: The enemy have been bombarding the bridge-head at Ikskul for weeks past.

There was continued air-craft activity in the region of Dvinsk. A giant Russian aeroplane dropped bombs behind the German lines, causing fires.

German attempts to assume the offensive at Baranovitchi were repulsed. The Russians had the best of a sharp struggle for a village on the Rovno-Kovel railway.

The Russians dislodged the Turks from a chain of positions in the mountains south of Bitlis.

Peking, April 26.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated April 26, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The enemy's artillery bombarded the Ikskul bridge-head. In the Jakobstad region, south of the station of N. Zelburg, the Germans sprang a small mine in front of our trenches.

Our airmen dropped 36 bombs on an important enemy rear position, the station of Elovka, west of Illukst. Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs in the region of Molodechno.

The Turkish front.—In the region of Ashkalin, the Turks, having suffered great losses, discontinued for the night of April 23 their fruitless attacks against our positions, which had lasted many days.

A Special Appeal



on Behalf of Baby

Naturally a Healthy Mother

should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

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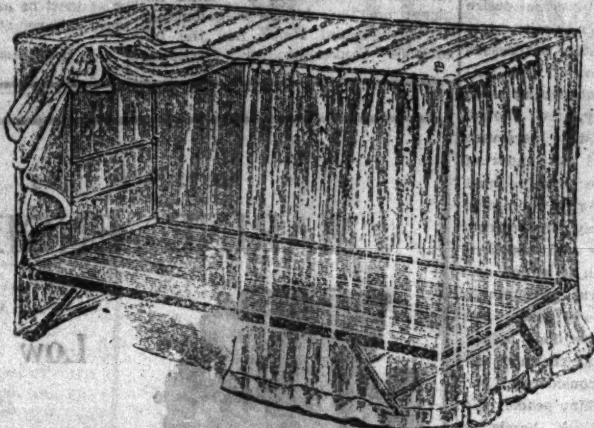


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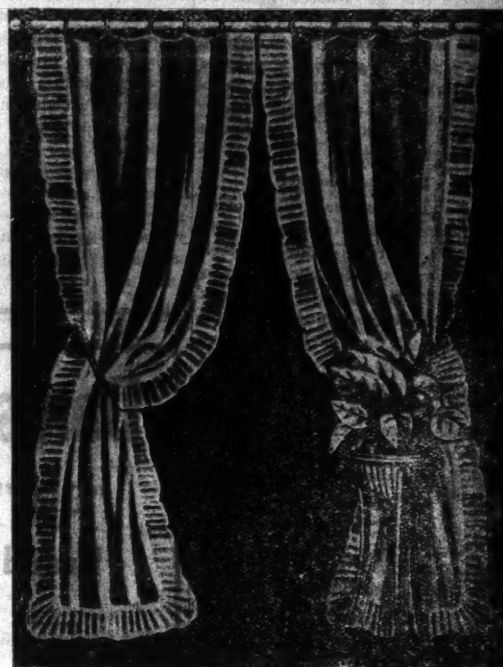


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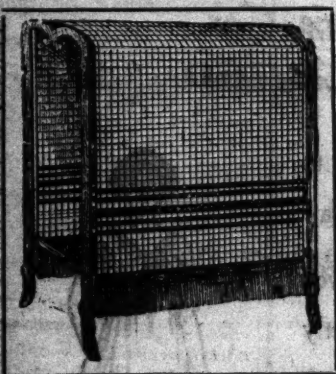
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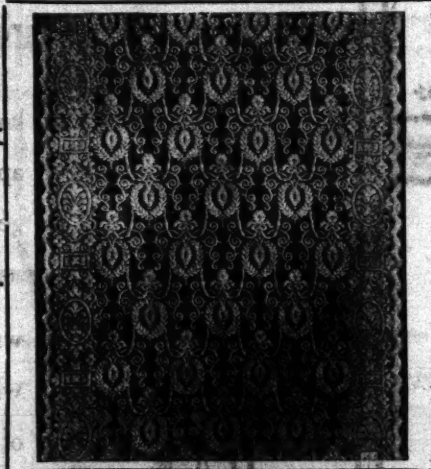


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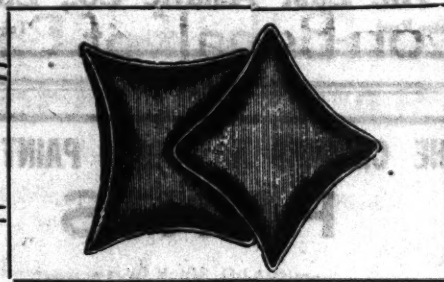


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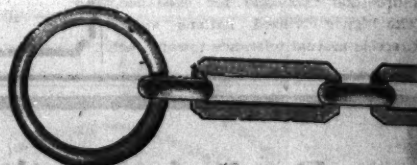
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SHANGHAI.

Prof. Ernst Haeckel Gives Germany's Peace Terms

Celebrated German Scientist Also Discusses the Probable Effect of the Present War Upon Social Progress Throughout the World

Professor Ernst Haeckel, the German exponent of evolutionary principles and the contemporary of Darwin, Wallace, and Spencer, has for a long time espoused the cause of international solidarity and peace. At the beginning of the year his voice like that of many other German intellectuals, was raised bitterly against England. Professor Haeckel has just written a book called "Eternity: World-War Thoughts on Life and Death, Religion and the Theory of Evolution," in which he discusses terms of peace that he believes would be acceptable to Germany. The book shows in some degree the sobering effect of time. It will soon be published in English by The Truth Seeker Company in a translation by Thomas Seltzer, translator of Ostwald's "Natural Philosophy."

By Ernst Haeckel

For a great number of years many of our distinguished statesmen and well-meaning politicians directed their efforts toward working out a policy by which it would be possible to arrive at a friendly understanding with our neighbors. Of these efforts none were as important and held out such promise of success as those aiming to establish peaceful relations with England. Both nations—Germany and England—had a common Germanic culture. In science, art, technical development and humanitarian endeavors they never went so far apart as to belie their basic kinship.

This had given rise to the hope, particularly within the last forty years since the rebirth of the German Empire and the subduing of France, that the alliance of the two Germanic sister nations would not only accure to the mutual benefit and well-being of themselves, but would also be a guarantee of world peace, which is desired by all nations. Germany's army as the strongest power on land, England's navy as the strongest power on sea, could, when united, bring the gift of permanent peace and progress to the whole civilized world, especially since the United States of America, in which the English and German elements are to a large extent commingled, would have joined this great Eastern and Western alliance.

This beautiful dream has now vanished.

The longer the terrible war of the nations lasts and the greater the values which it destroys every day in human lives, in cultural acquisitions and in material possessions, the more urgent grows the desire on all sides for the immediate establishment of peace. But this peace must be a lasting peace and make impossible for centuries, if not forever, the repetition of the human horrors which this war has brought. In 1795, Kant, in "For Perpetual Peace," showed that the establishment of an international condition of peace to replace the constant condition of warfare of the savage races should be the aim of higher civilization. Various peace societies have been organized in past years for the realization of this beautiful idea. A special Nobel prize is awarded every year to authors for the best work on peace. Even the Russian Czar, who, by mobilizing his millions of troops at the end of July, 1914, actually made the first move in the world war, established the famous "Peace Palace" in The Hague. Since then the old controversy as to whether peace between the nations is or is not possible has acquired new force. I myself on principle am a pacifist and for a number of years have belonged to several peace societies in Germany, Austria, France, and England, which carried on a well-meaning propaganda against war.

Our aim is to prevent the inevitable but bloodless "competitive struggle" from degenerating into a bloody and murderous "struggle for existence." The higher civilized nations should exercise mutual tolerance toward each

other and combine for higher common cultural work in the service of true humanity. I do not see why it should not be possible in the end to abolish the application of rude force between hostile competitive nations and replace it by rational conciliation or a neutral court of arbitration.

Has not the notorious law of the fist and of blood revenge been for the most part abolished? Have we not succeeded to a large extent in eliminating the duel, which has no meaning unless one believes in the superstition of a divine judgment? And this has been done despite the false Middle Age notions of honor which still persist among the higher classes, especially the military class and certain student societies, which try to maintain the pernicious custom. I do hope, therefore, that sooner or later we shall actually succeed in establishing a lasting, even though not an everlasting condition of peace between the more highly developed civilized nations. But this cannot happen before practical reason shall have asserted itself sufficiently

to show the warring nations the folly and evil of reciprocal murder, and before the neutral court of arbitration shall have acquired the moral authority and necessary power to enforce its national decisions.

Few people doubt that at the conclusion of peace the map of Europe will undergo vast changes and that the political boundary lines will be considerably shifted. But how, where, and when peace will be concluded, how the prodigiously complicated political problems of this world-war will be solved no man can at present foretell. This much is certain, however: It is the almost universal desire of the German people, a desire, too, which has been repeatedly expressed in authoritative quarters of the Imperial Government, that, setting aside all false sentimentality, we should, nevertheless, steadfastly persevere until we have achieved an enduring success. The peace we hope for must be enduring and must rest upon such a basis as to take away forever from our jealous neighbors and malicious enemies the disposition to attack us. We cannot, of course, presume to lay down special terms of peace. But we may, as many have done before, outline in a general way the most important points to be considered when the time comes for making peace. We now hold firmly in our hands as valuable security considerable territory Belgium and the North of France in the west, Poland and the Baltic Provinces in the east. These rich coun-

tries were formerly German possessions. Antwerp must remain our stronghold on the North Sea and Riga on the Baltic Sea. The alliance we have succeeded in making with the Orient is extremely important for us at the present time (Berlin, Constantinople, the Bagdad Railway, and so on.) At all events, when the treaty of peace is concluded we must demand a considerable extension of the German Empire.

In making this demand our motive is neither the greed nor the lust for gold that dominates England, who rules the world, nor the vain national pride of France, with its mania for glory; nor the childish megalomania of Rome-crazed Italy; nor the insatiable hankering for territorial

expansion of semi-barbarous Russia. It is simply this, that the German Empire, being overpopulated, has urgent need to extend and strengthen its frontiers, which were most unfavorable for it before the war. It needs this, first, in order to secure itself against future attacks of our stronger neighbors; and, second, in order not to lose the large numbers of German citizens who emigrate yearly from the narrow confines of the Fatherland to serve as "cultural manure" for other countries. The new provinces which we are going to annex are energetic and reckless, but with cautious and intelligent treatment they can be Germanized, or at least be made accessible to German culture, education, and civilization.

(Continued on Page 7)

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Prof. Ernst Haeckel Gives Peace Terms

(Continued from Page 6)

tion. This important task is not new for Germany. In former centuries it succeeded in accomplishing it over a large extent of territory.

This all-embracing world war has taught us many important lessons. One of them, which is of special importance, is the growing conviction that the German Empire as a world power needs extensive colonies. Two hundred and fifty years ago the Great Elector was farsighted enough to recognize this political necessity, and the great founder of the new German Empire, Prince Bismarck, has translated it into action in our time, in face of persistent opposition from many short-sighted politicians. Of the various proposals recently made for the extension of the colonies which we have already acquired, the one that holds out the best promise is the foundation of a great German colonial empire in middle Africa. With the possession of Belgium and its excellent port of Antwerp we shall also acquire the Congo State, with its extensive area and wealth of resources.

In adding the Congo to our colonies in the eastern and western part of middle Africa, which as a result of the expenditure of tremendous efforts on our part have already reached a high degree of prosperity, we shall have a vast region, the exploitation of which by the energy, industry, knowledge and intelligence of German colonists promises a most profitable field for us for centuries to come. England must not be permitted to carry out her magnificent scheme to establish a world-wide empire on land as well as on sea by building direct lines of communication from the Cape to Cairo and from the Niger to Irawadi. Egypt, which England grabbed more than thirty years ago from the Turks, its rightful owners, must be returned to them. So also must the Suez Canal, which is to be placed under international administration. Great Britain must be driven out of Africa altogether. Cape Colony and the glorious island of Ceylon must be given back to Holland, to whom they formerly belonged.

It should be one of the important aims of the rejuvenated and enlarged German Empire to remain always on the best friendly footing with Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, neutral countries well disposed to Germany. There is great hope that by the introduction of German culture and education the Ottoman Empire will enter on an era of modern reform, especially since the former religious fanaticism of the Turks has to a large extent disappeared in the better educated circles. Asia Minor, one of the most glorious countries of the world, which twenty-five hundred years ago enjoyed the highest Greek culture; the adjoining regions of the Taurus, and Syria and Palestine can rise again to a high state of fruitful prosperity in regenerated Turkey, aided by the cultural work of Germany, and also Greece.

The re-establishment of free navigation on the ocean and of a secure legal status in the relations between the sea-faring nations must be regarded by us as one of the most important conditions of peace, in which all civilized nations of the world are equally interested. But this can be achieved only by destroying, or else rendering harmless, Great Britain's rule of the seas. England's maritime tyranny has indeed existed for centuries.

Never has this been so directly and vividly illustrated as in the present world war. From the very beginning, England, through her maritime supremacy and the secure footing she had in all parts of the world, has isolated Germany and cut her off from all other countries by destroying her cable communications. It is only in this way that we can explain the extraordinary effect of the huge campaign of lies, the success our enemies had in calumniating us and making us hated by the neutral nations. And yet Great Britain's maritime tyranny is just as much of a menace to these neutral nations as to us, and to France, Italy, and all the other allies of England as well.

Considering the magnificent strides that the idea of evolution has made in the course of the last half century in all branches of human knowledge, we feel reasonably confident that it will also succeed in leading suffering mankind out of the chaos of the present insane world war up to a higher stage of civilization and happiness.

It is true that the progress of

civilization, which we should like to have continued unbroken, has suffered a thousand regrettable interruptions by the unavoidable horrors of the present war and has led to painful relapses into barbarism. Yet, all in all, the beneficial progress of evolution outweighs the injurious effects of the regressive development during the war. The average course which the history of humanity and the evolution of all organic life follows is like the famous Echter-nach dancing processions—three steps forward, two steps backward.

Nevertheless, there still remains one step in favor of progress. The terrors of the French Revolution one hundred and twenty years ago were atoned for by the mighty progress which civil and political liberty made through the destruction of the feudal system of absolutism and social class prejudices. We may confidently hope that the present world war, a much more stupendous revolution than the French Revolution, for all the violence it has brought to our conceptions of human love and national rights, will nevertheless result in a new era of higher cultural progress. This progress will first manifest itself more in externals, in a grand shifting of international relations, both political and economical. But permanently the inward reforms will be of greater importance. These will spring from an enlarged knowledge of international civilization and an understanding of the various

national characters. Justifiable national egotisms combined with international altruism will learn more and more to follow the precepts of the golden rule.

While the external readjustment of Europe and the relations of Germany to the other States is still to a large extent hidden in the midst of the future, the most important aims of its inward reforms can already be clearly discerned in the light of the future. Standing on the high watch tower of pure reason and surveying the world in general, I am moved to express the desire that the recognized principles of purified morality which civilized men have for a long time striven to follow in their narrow personal relations to each other should also become the norm within the State, guiding the conduct of the different social classes toward each other, and also the international relations between the different States. The most important of all these ethical principles is the old, old golden rule.

I should emphasize especially the necessity for school reform and the importance of establishing upon an improved basis the reciprocal relations between school, Church, and State. From my free-thinking, monistic point of view I regard the separation of school and Church and of State and Church as highly desirable. It was done long ago in Holland and the United States and recently in France, proving beneficial to all concerned. I do not advocate the complete elimination of religious instruction. On the con-

trary, we are striving to have our monistic religion developed as the natural ethics for the moral upbringing of the young, especially since in its most important principles, human love and tolerance, it is in agreement with the essential practical moral teachings of Christianity. What we object to merely is the enforced teaching of the theoretical doctrines of the Christian faith to our youth as divine revela-

tions. Nothing but mythological poetic inventions, they are in direct conflict with the results of modern science.

In conclusion, the general question naturally arises, "What results will accrue to the whole civilized world from this unparalleled conflict of the nations? What noble fruits will spring from the ghastly battlefields of Europe fertilized with the blood of millions of human beings? What

permanent good will develop out of this titanic struggle for existence, in which the mightiest nations of civilization have been engaged for the last eighteen months in an attempt to annihilate each other?" Our answer to this great question is neither so pessimistic that we fear the extinction of our hardy acquired civilization, nor is it so optimistic that we look forward to an

approaching golden era of sheer happiness and peace. Proceeding from the realistic point of view of our monistic natural philosophy, we recognize in the present world catastrophe rather one of those turning-points in the history of mankind at which, under the combined weight of prodigious progress and incisive chance, there will arise out of the ruins of the "good old times" new forms of national life.

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The Modern Milkman

ALWAYS READY



If you keep Carnation Cream in the house, there is no need to worry whether you have ordered enough milk for the day's requirements. It is always there, ready for instant use at breakfast, tiffin, tea, dinner, or for any household purpose.

CARNATION CREAM

from contented cows

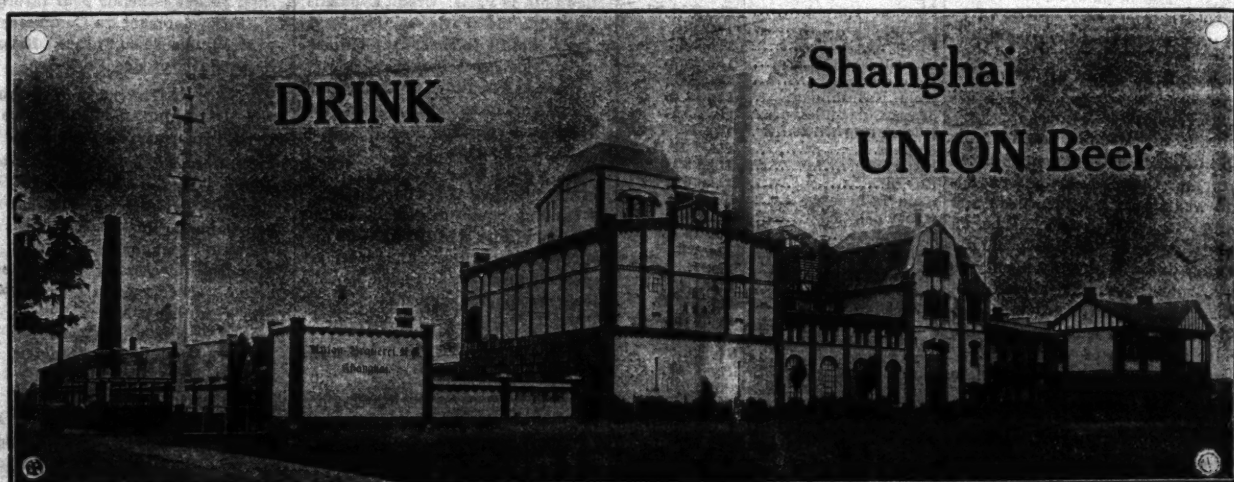
Clean, Sweet, and Pure

Sold by all dealers

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.



Get Number-Wise!

WEST will be H. S. Honigsberg & Co.'s

1234 New Telephone Number from to-morrow.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 29, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Mexican Dollars: Market rates: 72.55
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver 1916
Copper Cash
Sovereigns:
buying rate, @ 3-1/4-Tls. 6.40
Exch. @ 72.8-Mex. 3.79
Peking Bar 340
Native Interest 05

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 34 1/2
Bank rate of discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. %
4 m-s. %
6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London, T.T. 28.31
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 477
Consols f

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 3-1/2
London Demand 3-1/2
India T.T. 233
Paris T.T. 440 1/2
Paris Demand 441
New York T.T. 74 1/2
New York Demand 74 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 67 1/2
Japan T.T. 67 1/2
Batavia T.T. 177 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates
London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-2 1/2
London 4 m-s. Dcoy. 3-2 1/2
London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-2 1/2
London 6 m-s. Dcoy. 3-3
Paris 4 m-s. 464
New York 4 m-s. 76 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX-
CHANGE FOR APRIL
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs 6.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Marks 3.62
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 1.48
" " 1-Roupees 2.34
" " 1-Roubles 2.29
" " 1-Mex. \$ 1.60

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)
Mexican Dollars, 72.55
Chinese Dollars, 72.5125
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 79 1/2
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in
small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in
Notes of Bank of China, Canton,
April 29, 1916.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write
as follows in their weekly share
market report:—
During the week a considerable
drop in rubber share rates has taken
place, and the present outlook ap-
pears weak. Sellers have been and
continue to be much in evidence. In
other classes of stocks generally
speaking dullness and a tendency to
lower rates prevail. Investment
stocks and debentures are weak be-
cause of the high exchange and the
counter attraction of War Loans.
Cottons continue dull owing to
the prevailing political trouble.

The Venus Fire & Marine
Assurance Co., Ltd.

The Venus Life Assurance
Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Teng Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE
Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to
grant policies of insurance against
Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest
Current Rates. Claims Payable at
the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen
Road, as well as at all other Branches.
Lo SUN, Yes Tszu-chen,
Manager.

"BICKERTON'S"

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$775.
Chartered	532
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 S.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$425 B.
North China	175.
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$167.
Hongkong Fire	\$395 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 124.
Indo-China Def.	98s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 1/2 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$123 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 101 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 100 S.
Waihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 90 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International	Tls. 75 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee	Tls. 38 1/2
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 85 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 100 S.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$110 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$9.70 B.
Langkai	Tls. 28 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$14 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$38.
Watson	\$7.10 B.
Weeks	\$19 Sa.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Wyer Tawh	Tls. 48 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.15 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4 1/2.
Consolidated	Tls. 4 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 11 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 20 S.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12.
Permatia	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.45 B.
Samagala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Selek	Tls. 9 S.
Senambun	Tls. 2.20 S.
Senawang	Tls. 23.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.40 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 Sa.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.15 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 3 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 1/2
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 13 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30 1/2 Sa.
Talping	Tls. 3.15
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 26 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 15.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$27 N.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 93 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 98 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 247 1/2 B.
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales	B. Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkoo Road
Telephone No. 395

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT
The following telegraphic in-
formation has been received by
the general agent from the Suma-
tra director and manager of the
Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for April
28 was 130 tons."

Chartered Bank of
India, Australia and
China

Incorporated by Royal Charter,
1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Share-
holders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chair-
man.

Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank,
Limited.

The London County & Westminster
Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of
England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland,
Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hioho Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Dahli Malacca Sourabaya
Fochow Manila Taiping
Haliphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agen-
cies and Branches and also on the
principal Commercial Cities through-
out the world. Bills of Exchange
bought and received for Collection.
Travelling Letters of Credit issued
and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit
Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for
twelve months and shorter periods
at rates to be ascertained on applica-
tion.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves 49,000,000.00

Subsidiaries and Agencies:
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondichery Peking Tourane
Haliphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Es-
compte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;
Banque de Paris et des Pays-
Bas; Credit Industriel et Commer-
cial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and
Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir
National d'Escompte de Paris;
Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes
all banking operations and exchange
business, grants credits on goods and
approved securities and receives
deposits on current and fixed deposits
according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour
L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de
Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and
Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de
Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Bel-
gique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne,
Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir
National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of
New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts Tels and fixed deposits ac-
cording to arrangements.

Every description of banking and
exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STRASS.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Saigon
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Fochow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hioho New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster
Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved
Securities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the
chief commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, Africa, China,
Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital contributed by the
Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie
& Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser
le Developpement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France. Banque
de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser
le Developpement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong) Tsingtau
Chendze Newchwang Vladivostok
Cherof Nicolayevsk Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
count and Fixed Deposits in Tels,
Dollars and Roubles. Terms on
application.

Local Bills discounted. Special
facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal
cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China
and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and
Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese
Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business
transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling
loans against warehouse receipts and
other commercial paper.

Interest on Tels current accounts
3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on
Dollar current accounts and fixed
deposits can be obtained on applica-
tion.

K. F. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking
Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,350,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of Eng-
land, Limited.

Branches and Agents
All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts
every description of Banking and
Exchange business, issues Commer-
cial and Travelers' Letters of Credit
and Travelers' Cheques, available in
the United States of America and in
all other parts of the world, receives
money on CURRENT DEPOSIT AC-
COUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT
UPON terms which can be ascertained
on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or
over \$100, will be received at one
time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be re-
ceived in one year from any single
depositor whose credit balance shall
not at any time exceed the sum of
\$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.
per annum will be allowed on the
monthly minimum balance. Deposits
may be withdrawn on demand. Ac-
counts will be kept either in Mexican
Dollars or Tels, at the option of the
depositor.

Depositors will be presented with
Pass Books in which all transactions
will be entered. Pass Books must be
presented when paying in or
withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle
de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs.
15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Govern-
ment of the Chinese Republic on
January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74 Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and
Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le
Developpement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and
Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits on appli-
cation.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

G. LYON,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie
Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's
Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshai London Port Arthur
Bombay Liayang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sankofu
Dalny Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Honolulu Oaka
Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in Tels
and Dollars, according to arrange-
ment.

Drafts granted on principal places
in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China
and the chief commercial places in
Europe, India, America, and
every description of Banking and
exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank
of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch
Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange
business transacted. INTEREST
allowed on Tels Current Accounts
at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily
Balance and on Fixed Deposits at
rates which may be ascertained on
application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-
Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £1,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,337,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandong Palembang Tandjong Bale

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	10.00	Seattle	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
3	..	Vancouver etc.	Kanaka maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
4	..	San Francisco etc.	Beagle	Br.	Dollar Co.
5	..	San Francisco	Yucatan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
7	..	New York	Indrawadi	Br.	B. & S.
8	..	Seattle	Empress of Russia	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
9	P.M.	Vancouver	Florian	Br.	Dodwell
10	..	San Francisco	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	..	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
12	P.M.	Vancouver	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
14	..	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	P.M.	Vancouver	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	..	San Francisco	Empress of Asia	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
17	P.M.	Vancouver	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
18	..	San Francisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
19	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 2	P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
3	10.00	Moji, Kobe etc.	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	..	Moji, Kobe	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
5	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	..	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
7	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
8	..	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
9	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Jap.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 1	0.30	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
2	..	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Tenyo	Br.	B. & S.
3	10.00	London via Cape	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	..	D.L. Liverpool	Alar	Br.	B. & S.
5	..	Genoa, London	Merionethshire	Fr.	J. M. & Co.
6	P.M.	Marseilles	Portos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
7	..	London via Ports	Gleniffer	Fr.	Glen Line
8	..	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	..	D.L. London	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
10	..	Marseilles, London	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
11	..	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Fr.	Cie M. M.
12	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	Fr.	Cie M. M.
13	..	D.L. London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	..	D.L. London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
15	..	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
16	..	D.L. London	Deuallion	Br.	B. & S.
17	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
18	..	D.L. London via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	..	D.L. Marseilles, London	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
20	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	..	Foochow	Haean	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	..	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
3	..	Hongkong, Canton	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
4	..	Amoy, Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
5	..	D.L. Swatow, Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
6	..	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	..	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
8	..	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
9	..	Vladivostok	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	..	Tsingtao and Dairen	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
11	..	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 1	11.00	Hankow, Eching	Shanai	Br.	B. & S.
2	..	Wellshaiwei etc.	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
3	..	D.L. Dalay	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
4	..	Wellshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingding	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	..	Wellshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Pakhol	Br.	B. & S.
6	..	Kushiro	Pakhol	Br.	B. & S.
7	..	Newchwang	Pakhol	Br.	B. & S.
8	..	Wellshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
May 1	..	do	Taka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	..	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	..	do	Loongwo	Br.	B. & S.
4	..	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
5	..	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
6	..	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
7	..	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	..	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	..	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10	..	do	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	..	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
12	..	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
13	..	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 29	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chl.	S. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 29	Japan	Mitake maru	641	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Apr 29	Japan	Namur	418	Br.	P. & O.	
Apr 29	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 29	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	3898	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 29	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2238	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 29	Hankow	Topya maru	1482	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Apr 29	Hankow	Kiangwan	2321	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 29	Hankow	Taka maru	111	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L. P. D. W.
Apr 29	Hankow	Whasheig	717	Chl.	China S. S. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 29	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1766	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 29	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr 29	Hankow etc.	Tehsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
Apr 29	Hankow etc.	Luanyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 29	Wellshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tunchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 29	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Apr 29	Antung	Chungking	1511	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 29	Tsingtao	Tungwah	740	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Apr 29	Takao via Foochow	Joshin maru	641	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 29	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 29	Japan	Nanking maru	1895	Jap.	A. K. & Co.
Apr 29	Antung	Ishin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
Apr 29	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 29	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 29	Hankow etc.	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	6215	20	500	Day
* Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.								
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.								
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.								

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 22
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Genetree	Mar. 11
Helene	Feb. 2
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kanagwa Maru	Apr. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kit-no Maru	Apr. 2
Knight Companion	Feb. 2
Machson	Apr. 2
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Nelus	Apr. 27
Nore	Mar. 26
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Protestant	Mar. 2
Suwa Maru	Jan. 28
Tereasia	Apr. 9
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazona	Mar. 23
Atantique	Mar. 5
Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Polynesien	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Malta**	Apr. 3
Nagoya**	Apr. 17

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Hasel Dollar	Mar. 4
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Kamakura Maru	Feb. 29
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Manila Maru	Apr. 4
Sado Maru	Apr. 9
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrasambha	Mar. 17
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
St. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Apr. 16
Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Antiochus	Apr. 8	June 8
Carnarvonshire	May 30	May 30
Cyclops	Mar. 8	May 3
Deuallion	Feb. 27	May 20
Hirano Maru	May 1	May 1
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May 15
Katori Maru	Mar. 25	May 15
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr. 30
Lycan	Mar. 11	May 4
Salta**	Apr. 15	May 25
Mentor	Feb. 24	May 27
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 2
Monmouthshire	ay 2	ay 2
Nagoya**	June 8	June 8
Nellore	Apr. 15	May 29
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 11
Nankin**	Mar. 18	Apr. 30
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 9
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Phenios	June 17	June 17
Pyrhus	Feb. 25	May 17
Rheus	Dec. 26	Apr. 30
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11

FROM SYDNEY

Eastern	Apr. 20	May 16
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FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Apr. 26	May 19
Cordillera	May 5	May 5

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Apr. 4	Apr. 29
Empress of Asia	Apr. 20	May 20
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20	May 20
Empress of Japan	Apr. 20	May 20
Kamakura Maru	May 2	May 2
Monteagle	Mar. 18	May 2
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10	May 25
City of Lincoln	Feb. 26	May 7
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 10
Florian	Apr. 20	May 20
Lincluder	Dec. 25	Apr. 3
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	May 1
Sanki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
St. Bede	May 30	May 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artemis	Mar. 7	May 10
Bandon	Feb. 25	Apr. 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Bessie Dollar	May 5	May 5
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
Manila Maru	June 4	June 4
Nippon Maru	Apr. 8	May 4
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22	June 3
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18	May 9

* Due date is approximate.

** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, May 1 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangwan, Capt. John J. Wade, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Anping, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, May 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing, will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachai Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin with the London mail of March 26 left Hongkong on Friday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow morning.

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Business and Official Notices

NAVAL CLUB
No. 10A and 10B.
Boone Road.
RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis desires to announce that he has opened on the premises of the Naval Club a restaurant under his personal supervision. The catering is in the hands of a thoroughly competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.
9468

E. SHING & CO.

(Established 1887)
114A SZECHUEN ROAD.
Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.
Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing offices with additional machinery. The public are requested to note that we have no other branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.
E. SHING & CO.
9534

NOTICE

MR. B. C. Wan has joined E. Shing as a partner and henceforth the firm will be known as E. Shing & Co.

E. SHING.

NOTICE

THE undersigned became a partner in the firm of E. Shing & Co. as from the 1st inst.

B. C. WAN.
9534

Unfurnished
Rooms

with Bathrooms attached.

To Let

at

17, Nanking Road.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A Kiukiang Road.

5% Russian Internal Short
Termed Loan of 1916
FOR
Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBSCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZERSKI,
Manager.
9189

Henry
The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality
6724

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW
NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Shakespearean Recital
Aids Girls' Friendly Soc.

A successful Dramatic Recital was given at the Cathedral School last night by Mr. Graham Barrow. Mr. Barrow's subject was Shakespeare. It was chosen in view of the fact that the tercentenary of the immortal poet is being celebrated in all parts of the world. A good crowd was present and a substantial sum was realized. It will go to the Girls' Friendly Society.

The Very Reverend A. J. Walker was chairman of the evening and introduced Mr. Barrow.

The speaker took scenes from Kit Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" and referred to its form as the blank verse left for Shakespeare to go by in the creation of his own plays. Because of the present war Mr. Barrow gave two stirring scenes from Shakespeare's King Henry V. The last half of the program was devoted to Macbeth. Mr. Barrow gave from memory almost the whole of the great tragedy. He told the story of the play, set his scenes, created his atmosphere and then gave the acts as Shakespeare wrote them.

After Mr. Barrow had finished Sir Hayland de Saumarez rose and proposed a vote of thanks. He referred to the fact that Shakespeare wrote in an age when the English language was forming itself and added that his works had a great influence on the form that the language finally took. He said that the scenes chosen were of increased interest owing to the conflict now going on in Europe. His proposal of a vote of thanks was heartily applauded by the audience.

At the Theater

Two more absorbing episodes of the Exploits of Elaine are to be shown at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night. They are the fifth and sixth parts and are called The Poisoned Room and The Vampire. How these installments further unfold the cunning of the master criminal is described in story form in another part of today's CHINA PRESS.

The picture feature on the Apollo bill tonight is Paddy's Heroism, a three-part war story produced by Pathe. Another interesting episode of the Hazards of Helen series is shown. It is The Red Signal. Pathe's British Gazette brings before your eyes the latest happenings of Europe. Charlie Chaplin disports himself in a very funny picture, A Gentleman of Nerve. Besides there is an amusing Keystone called When Reuben Fooled the Bandit.

Famous Battles of Napoleon, a colossal staging of the Corsican wars, is being shown at the Victoria Theater. Helen's Sacrifice is an interesting picture of the Hazards of Helen series. There is also a New Graphic weekly and The Golden Crested. The light part of the program consists of a Keystone featuring Fatty Arbuckle in Fatty's Faithful Fido. Miss Helen Galardi is on the bill with some catchy new songs. She sings only today and tomorrow.

Spartacus, the greatest historical production ever attempted, will be shown tonight at the Olympic. The picture is in six magnificent parts and is a realistic story of Rome during the decline of the empire. Special music has been arranged for the production. The picture will be shown for a limited time only.

The headliner at the Towa Theater for tonight is The Daughter of a Spy. It is an exciting war drama in two parts. Little Billy's Triumph is a Keystone comedy with a fat and curly-headed star about three years old. There are other entertaining comedies.

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.
9277

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.
9278

GARAGES TO LET

GARAGE to let, at 77, Route Vallon, with electric light, water, telephone, taxes, and servants' quarters. Tls. 10 per month. Apply on premises.
9275

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
9261

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1479, Shanghai.
9230

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN American, with college training and business experience and who speaks the Shanghai dialect, is open to employment at a good salary. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.
9515

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.
9261

New Dockyard For
T.K.K. at Yokohama

Tokio, April 25.—The application for permission to reclaim the foreshore at Kanagawa, covering 51,136 tsubo, for the purpose of establishing a shipbuilding yard, which was filed with the Kanagawa Kencho by Mr. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and other promoters, and which was referred to the Yokohama Municipality for consideration, was taken up for discussion by the Municipal Council on the 20th instant. The Japan Gazette says the enterprise met with the general approval of the Council, which considered it as contributing to the prosperity of Yokohama. The Council has, therefore, decided to grant the application on condition that the reclaimed land is exclusively used for shipbuilding and dock purposes, that the work of reclamation be started within fifty days after formal permission is given, and is completed within two years, and that the reclaimed land is not to be transferred to other owners.

The new yard is to be established with a capital of yen 3,750,000, of which yen 937,000 has already been paid in, and with the newly-raised sum the work of reclamation is to be effected, the work to be completed by September.

The first three steamers of 11,000 tons each, the keels of which are expected to be laid in the new yard in November, are to be sold to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Arch Colonel-Golf Ball
at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball
at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball
at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball
at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
1133, Szechuen Road,

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants
Clerks
Typists
Overseers
Stenographers
Watchmen
Printer

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with
R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
5872

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.

GERMAN LOAN RESULT

2530,000,000, or 271,500,000 Less
Than the Last
Bernes, March 25.—The South German papers are allowed to state that the result of the fourth war loan will prove "satisfactory, though not equal to the last" (which is said to have realised £601,500,000).

The figures published show noticeable decreases—namely, in the Mannheim district, a great industrial commercial centre, which subscribed £400,000 less; Heidelberg £250,000 less, and Karlsruhe £400,000 less. In Wurttemberg the total is £1,350,000 less.

Amsterdam, March 25.—A telegram

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

For paper of any kind

See
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail
3	6	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	4	4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	8.44	18.55
1.25	9.10	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	6.03	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	6.55	15.45
Mail	Mail				Mail	Mail
102	2				102	101
Sund. & Fridays	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	21.00	19.27
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	21.00	19.27
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1.10	1.10
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.01	1.01
Local	Mail				Local	Local
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00	78	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	15.02	19.25
11.43	16.30	149	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.58		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	8.30	9.07
7.30	23.01	221	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	8.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	8.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	421	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	22.1	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	19.55	7.40
6.00	9.23		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	9.15	21.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.23	61	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	14.47	14.18
18.02	17.07	61	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	11.11	8.51
19.58	18.23	62	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Exp.
23.00	23.01	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Nanking	7.05	15.04
7.00	7.10	198	arr. Nanking	dep. Nanking	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tientsin Branch Line				Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.58

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"						ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"					
TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coole	Ex-Press	Local		Local	Fast	Slow	Coole
	Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.30	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25
Song Jiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58
Lu Shui	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Chang An	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.13
Lu Shui	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15
Lu Shui	dep.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15
Lu Shui	arr.	7.30	10.19	11.45	4.46	5.59	Yeh Zah	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50
Lu Shui	dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	5.37	6.50	Yeh Zah	dep.	10.09	11.43	2.45
Lu Shui	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	5.53	6.58	Yeh Zah	arr.	10.12	11.55	3.01
Chang An	dep.	9.38	11.33	1.17	5.55	6.25	Yeh Zah	dep.	10.12	11.55	3.01
Hangchow	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.53	7.09	Yeh Zah	arr.	10.12	11.55	3.01
Zah Kou	dep.	11.30	12.28	2.42	5.47	7.24	Song Jiang	dep.	11.22	12.47	3.25
Zah Kou	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.25	3.38

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU							ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO						
STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Kon Zen Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.35	3.05	Zah Kou	dep.	9.00				5.10
Kon Zen Chiao ...	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	Hangchow	arr.	9.19				5.33
Kon Zen Chiao ...	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	Hangchow ...	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.43
Kon Zen Chiao ...	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	Kon Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52
Hangchow	dep.	8.21				3.40	Kon Zen Chiao ...	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56
Zah Kou	arr.	8.46				4.10	Kon Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.07

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.
Sale rooms in
Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.
Personal attention given to
house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

Voiles!

Voiles!!

Voiles!!!

Embroidered and Plain
for Summer dresses

Just Unpacked

Also Children's Sandals

in all sizes at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

Ningpo-Shaohsing Godown Fire

INSURANCE companies interest-
ed are requested to send forthwith
to the undersigned particulars of
their interests with copies of policies.

Lowe, Bingham & Matthews
Fire Loss Adjusters.
3d, Peking Road.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that our
Godowns No. 3 and 4 of the
Ningpo Shaohsing S. N. Co., Ltd.'s
Wharf at the Chinese Bund,
Nantao, have unfortunately been
burnt by fire on the 24th inst. Will
those who have stored cargoes in
the above mentioned Godowns
please send their B-L or D-O to
our Godowns for the purpose of
checking over the same.

Do You Need Assistance
In your Office or your House?

We hereby beg to notify the
Shanghai and Outport Business
Firms and the Public generally,
that we are in a position to provide
Native Help, such as Compradores,
Translators, Interpreters, Steno-
graphers, Typists, Office Clerks,
Market and Collecting Sheriffs, Office
and House Boys, Fitters, Chauffeurs,
Stewards, Cooks, Gardeners, etc.
Those in need of Native Help of
any description, please communi-
cate with the

Manager,
"Native Employment Bureau,"
Telephone 2241.

CHINA MERCANTILE AGENCY
8, Siping Road, Shanghai.

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

Royal Society of St. George

(Shanghai Branch)

ST. GEORGE'S DAY this year
will be observed by the local
Branch of St. George's Society on
Monday, the 1st of May, and it is
hoped that all English Firms will
display National Flags.

English Roses will be sold during
the day by a committee of ladies for
the benefit of St. George's War
Fund and a service will be held in
Holy Trinity Cathedral at 6 P.M.

The Senawang Rubber Estates Co.
Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of Share-
holders of this Company will be
held at the Head Office, No. 38,
Canton Road, Shanghai, on Mon-
day, the 1st day of May, 1916, at
4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors and
Statements of Accounts for the
year ended 31st January, 1916, and
transacting other ordinary business
of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 23rd
of April to the 1st May both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.

Shanghai, 21st April, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.

The Secret of Success
in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert
translators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls
on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

WEST 1234

Honigsberg's

100 TONS

AUSTRALIAN
B. H. P. PIG LEAD

The only stocks of this Brand in China at present

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL
PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT,
OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH
CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-
FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND
COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT
IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY
BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

Foreign Women's Home
Shanghai

1916

The Annual Sale

of all kinds
of Household Linen, Summer Dress Materials, etc.

will be held

At The Deanery, Hankow Road

On Thursday, 4th and Friday, 5th May, at 3 p.m.

Please Come

Tea Candy Stall

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

I HAVE THIS DAY establish-
ed myself as a share and
general broker on the Shanghai
Stock Exchange.

R. A. CURRY

TELEPHONE 450

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

NOTICE

THE Power of Attorney granted
by me to Mr. L. Everett is hereby
cancelled.

WILLIAM KATZ.

Shanghai, 28th April, 1916.

The Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a
Dividend of Tls. 0.60 per share
(6 2-3%) has this day been declar-
ed payable on the 12th May, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 5th to
the 12th May, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS,
General Managers.

The Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an Extraordinary General
Meeting of the above-named Com-
pany will be held at the Head
Office, No. 2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, on Monday, the 15th
day of May, 1916, at 4 o'clock in
the afternoon when the subjoined
Resolutions which were passed at
the Extraordinary General Meeting
of the Company held on Thursday,
the 27th day of April, 1916, will be
submitted for confirmation as
Special Resolutions.

- 1.—That it is desirable to recon-
struct the Company and accord-
ingly that the Company be
wound up voluntarily and that
JOHN VINCENT CHAMP-
NEYS DAVIS be and he is
hereby appointed Liquidator for
the purposes of such winding up.
- 2.—That the said Liquidator be
and he is hereby authorised to
consent to the registration of a
new Company to be named THE
TANAH MERAH ESTATES
(1916), LIMITED with Mem-
orandum and Articles of
Association which have already
been prepared with the privacy
and approval of the Directors of
this Company.
- 3.—That the draft Agreement
submitted to this Meeting and
expressed to be made between
this Company and its Liquidator
of the one part and The Tanah
Merah Estates (1916), Limited,
of the other part be and the
same is hereby approved. And
that the said Liquidator be and
he is hereby authorised pursuant
to Section 185 of the Companies'
Ordinance 1911 to enter into an
Agreement with such new Com-
pany (when incorporated) in the
terms of the said draft and to
carry the same into effect with
such (if any) modifications as
he thinks expedient.

By Order of the Board of Directors
A. R. BURKILL & SONS,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 28th April, 1916.

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Third Annual Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Com-
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking
Road, on Wednesday, the 3rd May,
1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
26th April to the 3rd May, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
General Managers.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1916.

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin,
Stearin, Phosphorus,
Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,
Lead and Tungsten Ores.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Classified Advertisements

3 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"
Telephone 3482

TO LET, comfortable attic of 3
rooms and bathroom and one large
sitting-room, Range Road, \$40.
Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, first of May, two furn-
ished rooms with bathroom and
balcony, facing Quinsan Gardens.
Please apply to Box 158, THE
CHINA PRESS.

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let
in private flat (British), large com-
fortable well-furnished south room,
bathroom attached, enamelled bath,
geyser and shower. Elevator.
Quiet and cool. Suit one or two
bachelors. Reasonable terms. Apply
to Box 155, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, large, well-furnished
rooms, verandah and bathrooms
attached, excellent cuisine, moderate
price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace,
opposite Quinsan Gardens.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED; room and board in
private German family, by young
American gentleman, who wishes to
learn German. Terms must be
reasonable. Apply to Box 166,
THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

A YOUNG lady desires to give
lessons in Russian. Terms moderate.
Apply to Box 171, THE CHINA
PRESS.

AN experienced teacher of Man-
darin dialect has time for more
pupils. Apply to Box 163, THE
CHINA PRESS.

GERMAN LESSONS given by
experienced teacher; Japanese pupils
preferred. Apply to Box 165,
THE CHINA PRESS.

LESSONS, correspondence and
translations from English or Ger-
man into Russian. Apply to Box
152, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, at once, A 5 or 6
room house in the French Conces-
sion. Possession required May 1.
Apply to Box 162, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE, Times History of the
War, 78 parts, 6 volumes. Half-
price, \$20. Apply to Box 164,
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, to buy donkey, used
to riding by child (with saddle).
Apply to Box 169, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE, a good motor-boat,
with every modern convenience.
Cabin with two sleeping bunks. An
excellent hunting boat. Price cheap.
Please apply to Box 160, THE
CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth
Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No
stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson.
Foochow.

FOR SALE, a new governess cart,
with harness complete and small
pony. Tls. 200. Apply to Box
159, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, pony, victrola and
harness complete, also saddle outfit,
all almost new. Any reasonable
offer. Apply to Box 150, THE
CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916.
Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon.
Telephone, West 169.

TO LET, from May to September,
in Chinkiang hills, large furnished
house of eight rooms, besides two
bathrooms, storerooms and kitchen.
Shaded lawn and garden. Rent
\$60 per month. Apply M. E.
Mission, on premises or Treasurer,
10, Woosung Road, Shanghai.

TO LET, houses in Broadway
Terrace, 5 rooms. Apply to 10,
Yangtzepoo Road.

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st,
1916. Apply at No. 75, Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, Chauffeur for Ford
car and one for Studebaker car.
Also Eurasian machinist, with
knowledge of above cars. Apply to
Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, first-class, experienced
shortland typist for American
consular office in a Northern
Province. Must have good knowl-
edge of English and of Mandarin
dialect. Salary, Gold \$960 per
annum. Apply to Box 168, THE
CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: An office assistant; a
man experienced in American im-
ports and exports, codes, accounts,
etc., Replies must state age, quali-
fications and salary expected to Box
161, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, a Portuguese, with
business ability. Apply Singer
Sewing Machine Co. Y-g, North
Szechuen Road.

WANTED, a young girl, Portu-
guese or Eurasian, for a retail
store Hongkew district. One with
knowledge of French preferred.
Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

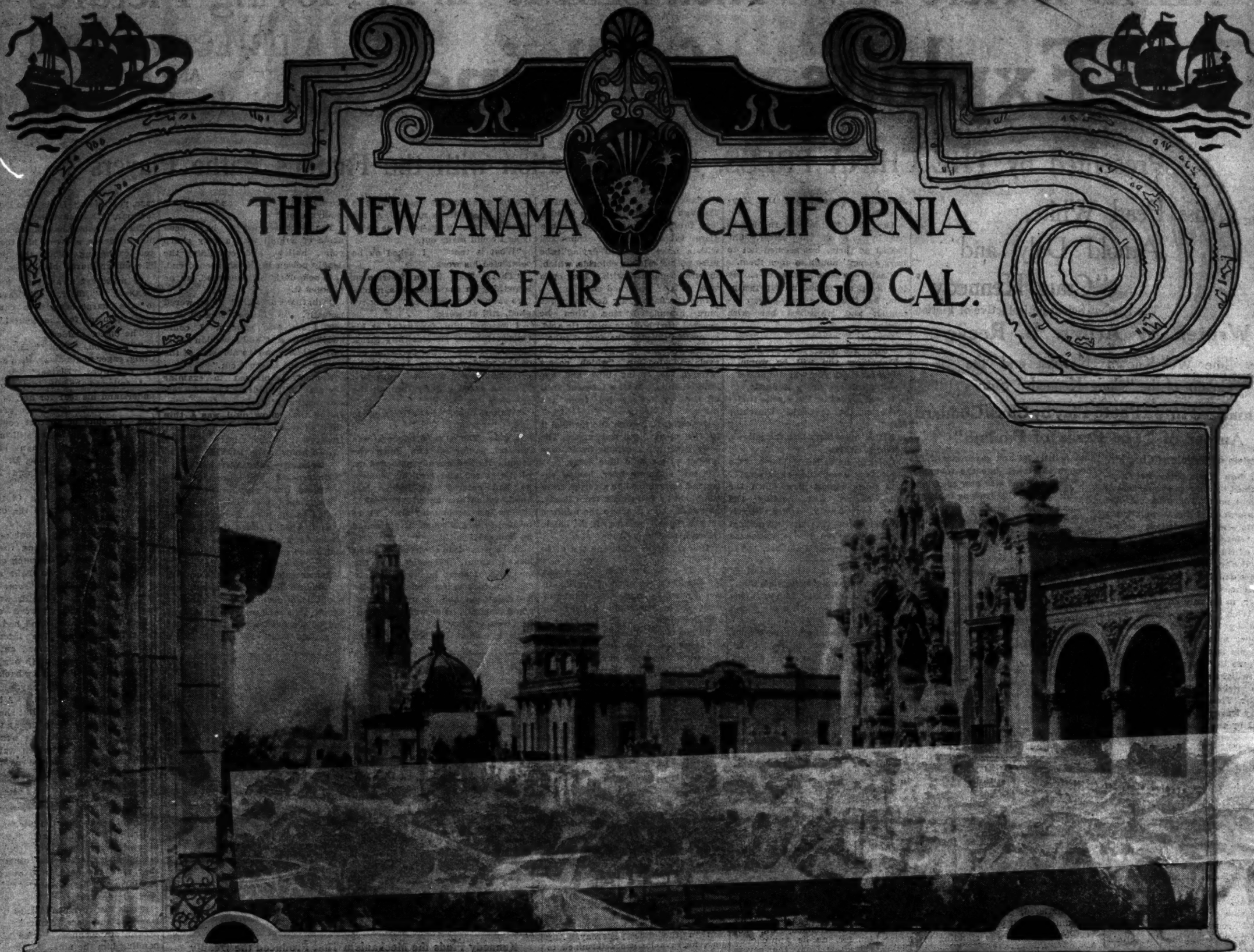
MISCELLANEOUS

Mme. G. Manikus, French
Milliner, 22-A, North Szechuen
Road. Tel. 4701. Latest style,
repairs, transformations.

CHINESE CURIOS: Foreigner,
expert, offers services. Reply to
Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11



Looking Westward in El Prado at the Panama-California International Exposition

THE San Diego Exposition in Southern California, which took place last year, simultaneously with the great World's Fair in San Francisco, has reopened greater than ever under a new name—the Panama-California International Exposition.

In this delightful city in Southern California, in addition to its own attractions of last year, there have been gathered all the most valuable features of the San Francisco Exposition. Sixteen foreign nations have now sent their exhibits, and the United States Government has moved its great displays down from the northern fair. It is because of the generous participation of the great foreign nations that the new San Diego World's Fair is now called an International Exposition.

The famous lathmus amusement section, so popular in last year's San Diego Exposition, has been entirely rebuilt, and the most popular features of the San Francisco amusement zone have been added, with many new diversions not before seen in either exposition.

Several of the executives who demonstrated special genius at San Francisco have brought their talents to the new San Diego enterprise. The exposition will run through until the first of the next year, and will be the scene, from time

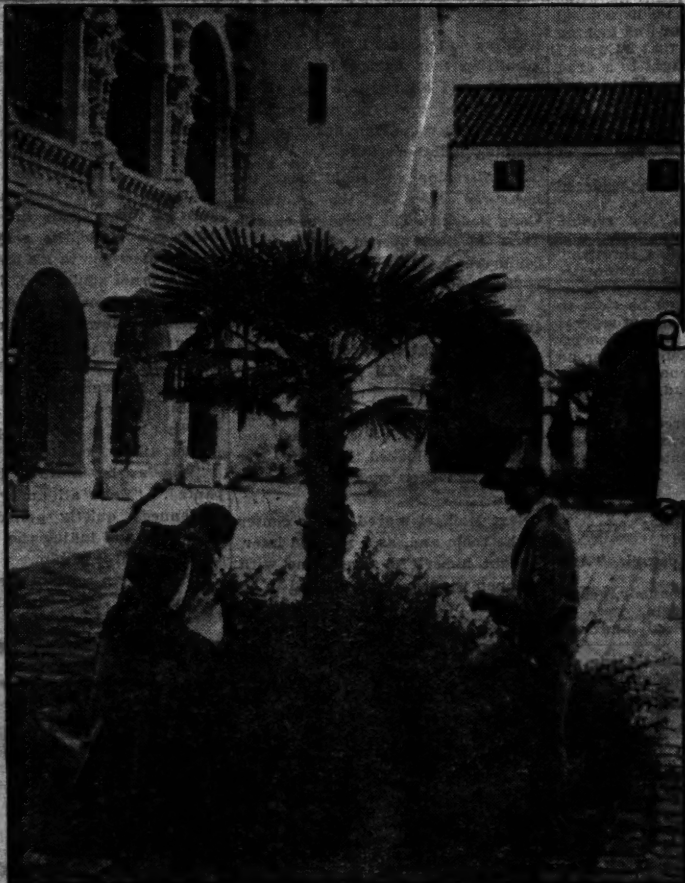
to time, of many special events of national importance.

There is, perhaps, no spot in the whole world so peculiarly well fitted for an all-the-year-around exposition as San Diego. Besides the fascinating scenic value of its rich and variegated tropical vegetation, it has a

climate not too hot in Summer nor too cold in Winter. The architectural design and color effects of the buildings are exquisite.

With Europe's doors closed to tourists on account of the war, the exposition will draw heavy attendance throughout the entire year.

The Reopening of the San Diego Exposition With Gorgeous Scenic Beauty in a Matchless All-the-Year-Around Climate



The Bolero, One of the Artistic Features of the New Exposition at San Diego



Side View of the Commerce and Industries Building, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego



READ It Here Now--Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Introducing **Miss Pearl White,**
Arnold Daly and
"Craig Kennedy"
The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction
Written by **Arthur B. Reeve**

The Well-Known Novelist and the
Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized into a Photo-Play by **Chas. Goddard**
Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Synopsis of Previous Chapter

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders of prominent men. The principal clue to the murderer is the warning letter which is sent the victims, signed with a "clutching hand." The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplished is told by his friend Jameson, a newspaper man. One of the criminals steals into Elaine's room at night, puts her under the influence of the twilight sleep drug and forces her to write a letter dismissing Kennedy. This trick fails. Later Kennedy learns of a daring robbery planned by the conspirators. In an effort to trap them Elaine is captured and sealed up in a tank, and is at the point of death when Kennedy accidentally discovers her plight and saves her. In retaliation the criminals make a desperate attempt to kill Kennedy by erecting an ingenious death-trap in his apartment.

CHAPTER V.

Copyright, 1915, by The Star Co.

KENNEDY and Elaine had scarcely come out of the house and descended the steps, one afternoon, when a sinister face appeared in a basement doorway near by.

He wore a telephone inspector's hat and coat and carried a bag slung by a strap over his shoulder. For once he had left off his mask, but, in place of it, his face was covered by a scraggy black beard.

He saw Kennedy and Miss Dodge and slunk unobtrusively against a railing, with his head turned away. Laughing and chatting, they passed. As they walked down the street, Clutching Hand turned and gazed after them. Involuntarily the menacing hand clutched in open hatred.

Then he turned in the other direction and, going up the steps of the Dodge house, rang the bell.

"Telephone inspector," he said in a loud tone as Michael, in Jennings's place for the afternoon, opened the door.

As it happened, Aunt Josephine was upstairs in Elaine's room. She was fixing flowers in a vase on the dressing table of her idolized niece. Meanwhile, Rusty, the collie, lay, half blinking, on the floor.

"Who is this," she asked, as Michael led the bogus telephone inspector into the room.

"A man from the telephone company," he answered deferentially. Aunt Josephine unsophisticated, allowed them to enter without a further question.

Aunt Josephine moved to the door. No sooner was the door shut than the Clutching Hand moved over swiftly to it. For a few seconds he stood gazing at them as they disappeared downstairs. Then he came back into the center of the room.

He opened his bag and from it drew a small powder-spraying outfit, such as I have seen used for spraying bug-powder. He then took out a sort of muzzle with an elastic band on it and slipped it over his head so that the muzzle protected his nose and mouth.

He seemed to work a sort of pumping attachment and from the nozzle of the spraying instrument blew out a cloud of powder, which he directed at the wall.

The wall paper was one of those rich, fuzzy varieties and it seemed to catch the powder. Clutching Hand appeared to be more than satisfied with the effect.

Meanwhile, overcome with curiosity, Michael, in the hallway, on guard to see that no one bothered the Clutching Hand at his work was overcome by curiosity to see what his master was doing. He opened the door.

door a little bit and gazed stealthily through the crack into the room.

Clutching Hand was now spraying the rug close to the dressing table of Elaine and was standing near the mirror. He stooped down to examine the rug. Then, as he raised his head, he happened to look into the mirror. In it he could see the full reflection of Michael behind him, gazing into the room.

He rose quickly and shut off the spraying instrument, stuffing it into the bag. He took a step or two toward the door. Michael drew back, feigning to be on guard.

"Were you watching me?" demanded the master criminal, with rage.

Then he brutally struck Michael in the face, knocking him down. An ungovernable, almost insane fury seemed to possess the man as he stood over the prostrate footman cursing.

"Get up!" he ordered. Michael obeyed, thoroughly cowed. "Take me in the cellar, now," he demanded.

Michael led the way from the room without a protest, the master criminal following him closely.

Suddenly Clutching Hand turned on him and seized him by the collar. "Now, go upstairs, you," he muttered, shaking him until his teeth fairly chattered, "and if you watch me again--I'll kill you!"

Clutching Hand was standing by the electric meter. He examined it carefully, feeling where the wires entered and left it, and starting to trace them out. At last he came to a point where it seemed suitable to make a connection for some purpose he had in mind.

Quickly he took some wire from his bag and connected it with the electric light wires. Next, he led these wires, concealed, of course, along the cellar floor, in the direction of the furnace.

The furnace was one of the old hot-air heaters and he paused before it as though seeking something.

Then he bent down beside it and uncovered a little tank. He took off the top, on which were cast in the iron the words:

"This tank must be kept full of water."

He thrust his hand gingerly into it, bringing it out quickly. The tank was nearly full of water and he brought his hand out wet. It was also hot. But he did not seem to mind that, for he shook his head with a smile of satisfaction.

Next from his capacious bag he took two metal poles, or electrodes, and fastened them carefully to the ends of the wires, placing them at opposite ends of the tank in the water.

For several moments he watched. The water inside the tank seemed the same as before, only on each electrode there appeared bubbles, on the other bubbles of oxygen, on the other of hydrogen. The water was decomposing under the current by electrolysis.

Another moment he surveyed his work to see that he had left no loose ends. Then he picked up his bag and moved toward the cellar stairs. As he did so, he removed the muzzle from his nose and quietly let himself out of the house.

The next morning, Rusty, who had been Elaine's constant companion since the trouble had begun, awakened his mistress by licking her hand as it hung limply over the side of her bed.

She awakened with a start and put her hand to her head. She felt ill. Rusty moved away again, wagging his tail listlessly. The collie, too, felt ill. Elaine watched him as he walked, dejected, across the room and lay down.

"Why, Miss Elaine--what ails you, mair?" You are so pale!" exclaimed the maid, Marie, as she entered the room a moment later with the morning's mail on a salver.

"I don't feel well, Marie," she replied, trying with her slender white hand to brush the cobwebs from her brow. "I--I wish you'd tell Aunt

Josephine to telephone Dr. Hayward."

Languidly Elaine took the letters one by one off the salver. She looked at them, but seemed not to have energy enough to open them.

Finally she selected one and slowly tore it open. It had no superscription, but it at once arrested her attention and transfixed her with terror.

It read:

You are sick this morning. Tomorrow you will be worse. The next day you will die unless you discharge Craig Kennedy.

It was signed by the mystic trademark of the fearsome Clutching Hand.

Elaine drew back into the pillows, horror-stricken.

Quickly she called to Marie. "Go--get Aunt Josephine--right away!"

As Marie almost flew down the hall, Elaine still holding the letter convulsively, pulled herself together and got up, trembling. She almost seized the telephone as she called Kennedy's number.

Kennedy, in his stained laboratory apron, was at work before his table, while I was watching him with intense interest, when the telephone rang.

An instant later he almost tore off the apron and threw on his hat and coat. I followed him as he dashed out of the laboratory.

A few minutes later, when we arrived at the Dodge mansion, we found Aunt Josephine and Marie doing all they could under the circumstances.

Dr. Hayward had arrived and had just finished taking her pulse and temperature as our cab pulled up.

Jennings, who had evidently been expecting us, let us in without a word and conducted us up to Elaine's room.

There she lay, beautiful as ever, but with a whiteness on her fresh cheek that was ethereally unnatural. Elaine was quite ill indeed.

"Oh! I'm so glad to see you," she breathed, with an air of relief as Kennedy advanced.

"Why--what is the matter?" asked Craig, anxiously.

Dr. Hayward shook his head dubiously, but Kennedy did not notice him, for, as he approached Elaine, she drew from the covers where she had concealed it a letter and handed it to him.

Craig took it and read:

You are sick this morning. Tomorrow you will be worse. The next day you will die unless you discharge Craig Kennedy.

At the signature of the Clutching Hand, he frowned, then, noticing Dr. Hayward, turned to him and repeated his question, "What is the matter?"

Dr. Hayward continued shaking his head. "I cannot diagnose her symptoms," he shrugged.

As I watched Kennedy's face, I saw his nostrils dilating, almost as if he were a hound and had scented his quarry. I sniffed, too. There seemed to be a faint odor, almost as if of garlic, in the room. It was unmistakable and Craig looked about him curiously, but said nothing.

As he sniffed, he moved impatiently and his foot touched Rusty, under the bed Rusty whined and moved back hastily. Craig bent over and looked at him.

"What's the matter with Rusty?" he asked. "Is he sick, too?"

"Why, yes," answered Elaine, following Craig with her deep eyes. "Poor Rusty. He woke me up this morning. He feels as badly as I do, poor old fellow."

"How long has Rusty been in the room?" asked Craig.

"All night," answered Elaine. "I wouldn't think of being without him now."

"May I take Rusty along with me?" he asked finally.

Elaine hesitated. Surely, she said at length, "only, be gentle with him."

"Of course," he said, simply. "I thought that I might be able to discover the trouble from studying him."

"We stayed only a few minutes longer, for Kennedy seemed to realize the necessity of doing something immediately, and even Dr. Hayward was fighting in the dark."

Back in the laboratory, Kennedy set to work immediately, brushing everything else aside. He began by drawing off a little of Rusty's blood in a tube, very carefully.

"Here, Walter," he said, pointing to the little incision he had made. "Will you take care of him?"

I bound up the wounded leg and gave the poor beast a drink of water. Rusty looked at me gratefully from his big, sad brown eyes. He seemed to appreciate our gentleness and realize that we were trying to help him.

In the meantime, Craig had taken

a flask with a rubber stopper. Through one hole in it was fitted a long funnel; through another ran a glass tube. The tube connected with a large U-shaped drying tube filled with a calcium chloride, which, in turn, connected with a long open tube with an upturned end.

Into the flask Craig dropped some pure granulated zinc. Then he covered it with dilute sulphuric acid, poured in through the funnel tube.

"That forms hydrogen gas," he explained to me, "which passes through the drying tube and the ignition tube. Wait a moment until all the air is expelled from the tubes."

He lighted a match and touched it to the open, upturned end. The hydrogen, now escaping freely, was ignited with a pale blue flame.

A few moments later, having extracted something like a serum from the blood he had drawn from Rusty, he added the extract to the mixture in the flask, pouring it in, also, through the funnel tube.

Quickly Craig made one test after another.

As he did so I sniffed. There was an unmistakable odor of garlic in the air which made me think of what I had already noticed in Elaine's room.

"What is it?" I asked, mystified. "Arsenuretted hydrogen," he answered, still engaged in verifying his tests. "This is the Marsh test for arsenic."

"Arsenic!" I repeated, in horror.

I had scarcely recovered from the surprise of Kennedy's startling revelation when the telephone rang again. Kennedy seized the receiver, thinking evidently that the message might be from or about Elaine.

His face was a peculiar puzzled look as he held up the receiver. "What?" I asked, eagerly.

"That was Elaine's footman, Michael," he replied, thoughtfully. "As I suspected, he says that he is a confederate of the Clutching Hand, and if we will protect him he will tell us the trouble with Elaine."

I considered a moment. "How's that?" I queried.

"Well," added Craig, "you see, Michael has become infuriated by the treatment he received from the Clutching Hand. I believe he offered him in the face yesterday. Any way, he says he has determined to get even and betray him. So, after hearing how Elaine was, he slipped out of the servants door and looking about carefully to see that he wasn't followed, he went straight to a drug store and called me up. He seemed extremely nervous and fearful."

I did not like the looks of the thing, and said so. "Craig," I objected vehemently, "don't go to meet him. It is a trap."

Kennedy had evidently considered my objection already.

"It may be a trap," he replied slowly, "but Elaine is dying and we've got to see this thing through."

As he spoke, he took an automatic from a drawer of a cabinet and thrust it into his pocket. Then he went to another drawer and took out several sections of thin tubing which seemed to be made to fasten together as a fishing pole is fastened, but were now separate, as if ready for traveling.

Following the directions that Michael had given over the telephone, Craig led me into one of the toughest parts of the lower West Side.

"Here's the place," he announced, stopping across the street from a dingy Raines law hotel.

"Pretty tough," I objected. "Are you sure?"

"Quite," replied Kennedy, consulting his note book again.

Reluctantly I followed and we entered the place.

"I want a room," asked Craig as we were accosted by the proprietor, who was clad in a loud checked suit and striped shirt sleeves. "I had one here once before--forty-nine, I think."

"Fifty--I began to correct. Kennedy trod hard on my toes."

"Yes, forty-nine," he repeated. The proprietor called a stout negro porter, waiter, and bell-hop all combined in one, who led us upstairs.

"Forty-nine, sah," he pointed out, as Kennedy dropped a dime into his ready palm.

The negro left us, and as Craig started to enter, I objected. "But, Craig, it was fifty-nine, not forty-nine. This is the wrong room."

"I know it," he replied. "I had it written in the book. But I want forty-nine--now. Just follow me, Walter."

Nervously I followed him into the room.

"Don't you understand?" he went on. "Room forty-nine is probably just the same as fifty-nine, except perhaps the pictures and furniture, only it is on the floor below."

He gazed out keenly. Then he took a few steps to the window and threw it open. As he stood there he took the parts of the rods he had been carrying and fitted them together until he had a pole some eight or ten feet long. At one end was a

curious arrangement that seemed to contain lenses and a mirror. At the other end was an eye-piece, as nearly as I could make out.

"What is that?" I asked as he completed his work.

"That? That is an instrument something on the order of a miniature submarine periscope," Craig replied, still at work.

I watched him, fascinated at his resourcefulness. He stealthily thrust the mirror end of the periscope out of the window and up toward the corresponding window upstairs. Then he gazed eagerly through the eye-piece.

"Walter--look!" he exclaimed to me.

I did. There, sure enough, was Michael, pacing up and down the room. He had already preceded us. In his scared and stealthy manner he had entered the Raines law hotel, which announced "Furnished Rooms for Gentlemen Only." There he had sought a room, fifty-nine, as he had said.

As he came into the room, he had looked about, overcome by the enormity of what he was about to do. He looked the door. Still, he had not been able to avoid gazing about fearfully, as he was doing now that we saw him.

As I looked at him nervously

paralyzing them, and causing asphyxiation."

The dart seemed to have been made of a quill with a very sharp point, hollow, and containing the deadly poison in the sharpened end.

"Look out!" I cautioned, as he handed it.

"Oh, that's all right," he answered casually. "If I don't scratch myself, I am safe enough. I could swallow the stuff and it wouldn't hurt me--unless I had an abrasion of the lips or some internal cut."

Kennedy continued to examine the dart until suddenly I heard a low exclamation of surprise from him. Inside the hollow quill was a thin sheet of tissue paper, tightly rolled.

He drew it out and read:

To know me is DEATH.
Kennedy--Take Warning!

Underneath was the inevitable Clutching Hand sign.

We jumped to our feet. Kennedy rushed to the window and slammed it shut, while I seized the key from Michael's pocket, opened the door and called for help.

A moment before, on the roof of a building across the street, one might have seen a bent, skulking figure. His face was copper colored and on his head was a thick thatch of matted hair. He looked like a

South American Indian, in a very dilapidated suit of cast-off American clothes.

He had slipped out through a doorway leading to flight of steps from the roof to the hallway of the tenement. His fatal dart sent on its unerring mission with a precision born of long years in the South American jungle, he concealed the deadly blow-gun in his breast pocket with a cruel smile, and, like one of his native venomous serpents, wormed his way down the stairs again.

My outcry brought a veritable battalion of aid. The hotel proprietor, the negro waiter and several others dashed upstairs, followed shortly by a portly policeman, puffing at the exertion.

"What's the matter, here?" he panted. "Ye're all under arrest!"

Kennedy quietly pulled out his card case and taking the policeman aside showed it to him.

"We had an appointment to meet this man--in that Clutching Hand

South American Indian, in a very dilapidated suit of cast-off American clothes.

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"We had an appointment to meet this man--in that Clutching Hand

Suddenly he drew a sharp breath and both his hands clutched at his own breast. He didn't stagger and fall in the ordinary manner, but seemed to bend at the knees and waist and literally crumple down on his face.

We ran to him. Craig turned him over gently on his back and examined him. He called. No answer. Michael was almost pulseless.

Quickly Craig tore off his collar and bared his breast, for the man seemed to be struggling for breath. As he did so, he drew from Michael's throat a small, sharp-pointed dart.

"What's that?" I ejaculated, horror-stricken.

"A poisoned blow-gun dart, such as is used by the South American Indians on the upper Orinoco," he said slowly.

He examined it carefully.

"What is the poison?" I asked.

"Curari," he replied simply. "It acts on the respiratory muscles,

case, you know. He is Miss Dodge's footman," Craig explained.

Then he took the policeman into his confidence, showing him the dart and explaining about the poison. The officer stared blankly.

"I must get away, too," hurried on Craig. "Omeor, I will leave you to take charge here. You can depend upon me for the inquest."

The officer nodded.

"Come on, Walter," whispered Craig, eager to get away, then adding the one word, "Elaine!"

I followed hastily, not slow to understand his fear for her.

Nor were Craig's fears groundless. In spite of all that could be done for her, Elaine was still in bed, much weaker now than before. While we had been gone, Dr. Hayward, Aunt Josephine and Marie were distracted.

More than that, the Clutching Hand had not neglected the opportunity, either.

Suddenly, just before our return, a stone had come hurtling through the window, without warning of any kind and had landed on Elaine's bed.

Below, as we learned some time afterwards, a car had drawn up hastily and the evil-faced crook whom the Clutching Hand had used to rid himself of the informer, "Limpie Red," had limped out and hastily hurled the stone through the window, as quickly leaping back into the car and whirling away.

Elaine had screamed. All had reached for the stone. But she had been the first to seize it and discover that around it was wrapped a piece of paper on which was the ominous warning, signed as usual by the Hand.

Michael is dead.

Tomorrow, you.

Then Kennedy.

Stop before it is too late.

Elaine had sunk back into her pillows, paler than ever from this second shock, while the others, as they read the note, were overcome by alarm and despair at the suddenness of the thing.

It was just then that Kennedy and I arrived and were admitted.

"Oh, Mr. Kennedy," cried Elaine, handing him the note.

Craig took it and read. "Miss Dodge," he said, as he held the note out to me, "you are suffering from arsenic poisoning--but I don't know yet how it is being administered."

He gazed about keenly. Meanwhile, I had taken the crumpled note from him and was reading it. Somehow, I had leaned against the wall. As I turned, Craig happened to glance at me.

"For heaven's sake, Walter," I heard him exclaim. "What have you been up against?"

He fairly leaped at me and I felt him examining my shoulder where I had been leaning on the wall. Something on the paper had come off and had left a mark on my shoulder.

"Arsenic!" he cried.

He whipped out a pocket lens and looked at the paper. "This heavy fuzzy paper is fairly loaded with it, powdered," he reported.

He sniffed as he had before. So did I. There was still the faint smell of garlic. Kennedy paced the room. Suddenly, pausing by the



Kennedy Finds the Mechanism That Produced the Deadly Gas Used to Poison Elaine

walking to and fro, I could not help admitting that things looked safe enough and all right to me. Kennedy folded the periscope up and we left our room, mounting the remaining flight of stairs.

In fifty-nine we could hear the measured step of the footman. Craig knocked. The footsteps ceased.

Then the door opened slowly and I could see a cold blue automatic.

"Look out!" I cried.

Michael in his fear had drawn a gun.

"It's all right, Michael," reassured Craig calmly. "All right, Walter," he called to me.

The gun dropped back into the footman's pocket. We entered and Michael again locked the door. Not a word had been spoken by him so far.

Next Michael moved to the center of the room and, as I realized later, brought himself in direct line with the open window. He seemed to be overcome with fear at his betrayal and stood there breathing heavily.

"Professor Kennedy," he began, "I have been so mistreated that I have made up my mind to tell you all I know about this Clutching--"

Suddenly he drew a sharp breath and both his hands clutched at his own breast. He didn't stagger and fall in the ordinary manner, but seemed to bend at the knees and waist and literally crumple down on his face.

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL
AND A
MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

register, an idea seemed to strike him.

"Walter," he whispered, "come down cellar with me."

"Oh! Be careful," cried Elaine, anxious for him.

"I will," he called back.

As he flashed his pocket bulb's-eye about his gaze on the electric meter. He paused before it. In spite of the fact that it was broad daylight, it was running. His face puckered.

"They are using no current at present in the house," he ruminated, "yet the meter is running."

He continued to examine the meter. Then he began to follow the electric wires along. At last he discovered a place where they had been tampered with and tapped by other wires.

"The work of the Clutching Hand!" he muttered.

Eagerly he followed the wires to the furnace and around to the back. There they led right into a little water tank. Kennedy yanked them out. As he did so he pulled something with them.

"Two electrodes the villain placed there," he exclaimed, holding them up triumphantly for me to see.

"Yes," I replied, dubiously, "but what does it all mean?"

"Why, don't you see? Under the influence of the electric current the water was decomposed and gave off oxygen and hydrogen. The free hydrogen passed up the furnace pipe and combining with the arsenic in the wall-paper formed the deadly arsenuretted hydrogen."

He cast the whole improvised electrolysis apparatus on the floor and dashed up the cellar steps.

"I've found it!" he cried, hurrying into Elaine's room. "It's in this room—a deadly gas—arsenuretted hydrogen."

He tore open the windows and threw them all open. "Have her moved," he cried to Aunt Josephine. "Then have a vacuum cleaner go over every inch of the wall, carpet and upholstery."

Standing beside her, he breathlessly explained his discovery. "That wall-paper has been loaded down with arsenic, probably Paris green or Schweinfurth green, which is arsenic-arsenic of copper. Every minute you are here you are breathing arsenuretted hydrogen. The Clutching Hand has cleverly contrived to introduce the nascent gas into the room. That acts on the arsenic compounds in the wall-paper and hangings and sets free the gas. I thought I knew the smell the moment I got a whiff of it. You are slowly being poisoned by minute quantities of the deadly gas. This Clutching Hand is a diabolical genius. Think of it—poisoned wall-paper!"

No one said a word. Kennedy reached down and took the two Clutching Hand messages Elaine had received. "I shall want to study these notes, more, too," he said, holding them up to the wall at the head of the bed as he flashed his pocket lens at them. "You see, Elaine, I may be able to get something from studying the ink, the paper, the writing."

Suddenly both leaped back, with a cry.

Their faces had been several inches apart. Something had been whizzed between them and literally impaled the two notes on the wall.

Down the street, on the roof of a carriage house, back of a neighbor's, might have been seen the uncouth figure of a dilapidated South American Indian crouching behind a chimney and gazing intently at the Dodge house.

As Craig had turned open Elaine's window and thrown to Elaine the figure had crouched closer to his chimney.

Then with an uncanny determination he slowly raised the blow-gun to his lips.

I jumped forward, followed by Dr. Hayward, Aunt Josephine and Marie. Kennedy had a peculiar look as he pulled out from the wall a blow-gun dart similar in every way to that which had killed Michael.

"Craig!" gasped Elaine, reaching up and laying her soft white hand on his arm in undisguised fear for him, "you—you must give up this chase for the Clutching Hand!"

"Give up the chase for the Clutching Hand?" he repeated in surprise. "Never! Not until he or I am dead!"

There was both fear and admiration mingled in her look, as he reached down and patted her dainty shoulder encouragingly.

CHAPTER VI.—"The Vampire"

KENNEDY went the next day to the Dodge House, and, as usual, Perry Bennett, Elaine's lawyer, was there in the library with Elaine, still going over the Clutching Hand case in their endeavor to track down the mysterious criminal.

"I've brought you a little document that may interest you," remarked Kennedy, reaching into his pocket and pulling out an envelope. Elaine tore it open and looked at the paper within.

"Oh, how thoughtful of you!" she exclaimed in surprise.

It was a permit from the police made out in her name allowing her to carry a revolver.

A moment later, Kennedy reached into his coat pocket and produced a little automatic which he handed to her.

"Thank you!" she cried eagerly.

Elaine examined the gun with interest, then, raising it, pointed it playfully at Bennett.

"Oh, no, no!" exclaimed Kennedy, taking her arm quickly and gently, deflecting the weapon away. "You mustn't think it is a toy. It explodes at a mere touch of the trigger—when that safety ratchet is turned."

She turned to Kennedy. "But I do wish you would teach me how to use this thing," she added, touching the automatic gingerly.

"Gladly," he returned.

It was late that night that a masked figure succeeded in raising itself to the narrow ornamental window ledge under Elaine's bedroom window.

Elaine was a light sleeper, and, besides, Rusty, her faithful collier, now fully recovered from the poison, was in her room.

Rusty growled and the sudden noise awakened her.

Startled, Elaine instantly thought of the automatic. She reached under her pillow, keeping very quiet, and drew forth the gun that Craig had given her. Stealthily concealing her actions under the covers, she levelled the automatic at the figure silhouetted in her window and fired three times.

The figure fell back.

Down in the street below the assistant of the Clutching Hand who had walked while Taylor Dodge was electrocuted was waiting as his confederate "Pitts Slim"—which indicated that he was both wiry in stature and libelous in delegating his nativity—made the attempt.

As Slim came tumbling down, having fallen back from the window above mortally wounded, the confederate lifted him up and carried him out of sight hurriedly.

Elaine had by this time turned on the light and had run to the window to look out. Rusty was barking loudly.

Jennings, having hastily slipped his trousers on over his pyjamas, came running down the hall, while Marie, frightened, came in the other direction. Aunt Josephine appeared a few seconds later, adding to the general excitement.

"What's the matter?" she asked anxiously.

"A burglar, I think," exclaimed Elaine, still holding the gun in her hand. "Some one tried to get into my window."

"My gracious!" cried Aunt Josephine, in alarm, "where will this thing end?"

Elaine laughingly interrupted her, and playfully made as though she were driving them out of her room, although they were all very much concerned over the affair. However, they went finally, and she locked the door.

"Rusty," she called. "Down, there!"

The intelligent collier seemed to understand. He lay down by the doorway, his nose close to the bottom of the door and his ears alert.

Finally, Elaine, too, retired again. The car containing the wounded "Pitts Slim" drew up, and the other two men leaped out of it. With a hurried glance about, they unlocked the front door with a pass-key and entered, carrying the man.

Indors was another emissary of the Clutching Hand, a rather studious looking chap.

"Why, what's the matter?" he exclaimed as the crooks entered his room supporting their half-fainting, wounded pal.

"Slim got a couple of pills," they panted as they laid him on a couch.

"How?" demanded the other.

"Trying to get into the Dodge house," Elaine did it.

In another part of this mysterious house was the secret room of the Clutching Hand himself where he hid his identity from even his most trusted followers. It was a small room, lined with books on every conceivable branch of science that might aid him, and containing innumerable little odds and ends of paraphernalia that might help in his nefarious criminal career.

"Pitts Slim's been wounded, badly, chief," was all he waited to hear.

With scarcely a word he hung up the receiver, then opened a table drawer and took out a full face mask. Next he went to a nearby bookcase, pressed another secret spring, and a panel opened. He passed through, the mask adjusted.

"How did it happen?" he asked at length.

"Miss Dodge shot him," answered the others, "with an automatic."

"That Craig Kennedy must have given it to her!" he exclaimed with suppressed fury.

For a moment the Clutching Hand stopped to consider. Then he seized the regular telephone.

"Dr. Martin?" he asked, as he got the number he called.

Late as it was, the doctor, who was a well-known surgeon in that part of the country, answered from an extension of his telephone near his bed.

The call was urgent, and apparently from a family which he did not feel he could neglect.

At the address that had been given him, he drew up to the side of the road, got out and ran up the steps to the door. A ring at the bell brought a sleepy man to the door, in his trousers and nightshirt.

"How's the patient?" asked Dr. Martin, eagerly.

"Patient?" repeated the man, rubbing his eyes. "There's no one sick here."

"Then what did you telephone for?" asked the doctor peevishly.

"Telephone? I didn't call up anyone. I was asleep."

Slowly it dawned on the doctor that it was a false alarm, and that he must be the victim of some practical joke.

"Well, that's a great note," he growled, as the man shut the door.

He descended the steps, muttering harsh language at some unknown trickster. As he climbed back into his machine and made ready to start, two men seemed to rise before him as if from nowhere.

One man stood on the running board, on either side of him, and two guns yawned menacingly at him.

"Drive ahead, that way!" muttered one man seating himself in the runabout with his gun close to the doctor's ribs.

The other kept his place on the running board, and on they drove in the direction of the mysterious dark house. Half a mile, perhaps, down the road, they halted and left the car beside the walk.

Dr. Martin was too surprised to marvel at anything now, and he realized that he was in the power of two desperate men. Quickly they blindfolded him.

It seemed an interminable walk, as they led him about to confuse him, but at last he could feel that they had taken him into a house and along passageways, which they were making unnecessarily long in order to destroy all recollection that they could. Finally he knew that he was in a room in which others were present. He suppressed a shudder at the low, menacing voices.

"What can you do for this fellow?" asked the masked man.

Dr. Martin, seeing nothing else to do, for he was more than outnumbered now, bent down and examined him.

As he rose he said, "He will be dead from loss of blood by morning, no matter if he is properly bandaged."

"Is there nothing that can save him?" whispered the Clutching Hand hoarsely.

"Blood transfusion might save him," replied the doctor. "But so much blood would be needed that whoever gives it would be liable to die himself."

Clutching Hand stood silent a moment thinking, as he gazed at the man who had been one of his chief reliance. Then, with a menacing gesture, he spoke in a low, bitter tone:

"She who shot him shall supply the blood."

A few quick directions followed to his subordinates, and as he made ready to go, he muttered, "Keep the doctor here. Don't let him stir from the room."

Then, with the man who had aided him in the murder of Taylor Dodge, he sallied out into the blackness that precedes dawn.

It was just before early daylight when the Clutching Hand and his confederate reached the Dodge house in the city, and came up to the back door, over the fence. As they stood there, the Clutching Hand produced a master key and started to open the door. But before he did so he took out his watch.

"Let me see," he ruminated. "Twenty minutes past 4. At exactly half-past, I want you to do as told you—see?"

As the crook slunk away, Clutching Hand stealthily let himself into the house. Noiselessly he prowled through the halls until he came to Elaine's doorway.

He gave a hasty look up and down the hall. There was no sound. Quickly he took a syringe from his pocket and bent down by the door, inserting the end under it, he squirted some liquid which vaporized rapidly in a wide, fine stream of spray. Before he could give an alarm, Rusty was overcome by his noxious fumes, rolled over on his back and lay still.

Outside, the other crook was waiting, looking at his watch. As the hand slowly turned the half hour he snapped the watch shut. With a quick glance up and down the deserted street, he deftly started up the rain pipe that passed near Elaine's window.

Evidently the fumes had not reached Elaine, or, if they had, the rush of fresh air revived her, for she wakened and quickly reached for the gun. In an instant the other crook had leaped at her. Holding his hand over her mouth to prevent

her screaming, he snatched the revolver away before she could fire.

In the meantime the Clutching Hand had taken out some chloroform, and, rolling a towel in the form of a cone, placed it over her face. She struggled, gasping and gagging, but the struggles grew weaker and weaker and finally ceased altogether.

When Elaine was completely under the influence of the drug, they lifted her out of bed, the chloroform cone still over her face, and quietly carried her to the door which they had opened stealthily.

Downstairs they carried her until they came to the library with its new safe, and where they placed her on a couch.

At an early hour an express wagon stopped before the Dodge house and Jennings, half dressed, answered the bell.

"We've come for that broken suit of armor to be repaired," said a workman.

Jennings let the men in. The armor was still on the stand and the repairers took armor, stand and all, laying it on the couch where they wrapped it in the covers they had brought for the purpose. They lifted it up and started to carry it out.

Scarcely had they gone, while Jennings straightened out the disarranged library, when Rusty began jumping about, barking furiously. Jennings looked at him in amazement, as the dog ran to the window and leaped out.

He had no time to look after the dog, though, for at that very instant he heard a voice calling, "Jennings, Jennings!"

It was Marie, almost speechless. He followed her as she led the way to Miss Elaine's room. There Marie pointed mutely to the bed.

Elaine was not there.

Meanwhile the express wagon outside was driving off, with Rusty tearing after it.

"What's the matter?" cried Aunt Josephine, coming in where the footman and the maid were arguing what was to be done.

She gave one look at the bed, the clothes, and the servants.

"Call Mr. Kennedy!" she cried in alarm.

"Elaine is gone—no one knows how or where," announced Craig, as he leaped out of bed that morning to answer the furious ringing of his telephone bell.

When we arrived at the Dodge house, Aunt Josephine and Marie were fully dressed. Jennings let us in.

"What has happened?" demanded Kennedy, breathlessly.

While Aunt Josephine tried to tell him, Craig was busy examining the room.

"Let us see the library," he said at length. Accordingly down to the library we went. Kennedy looked about. He seemed to miss something.

"Where is the armor?" he demanded.

"Why, the men came for it and took it away to repair," answered Jennings.

Outside we had left our taxi, waiting. The door was open and a new footman, James, was sweeping the rug, when past him flashed a disheveled hairy streak.

We were all standing there still as Craig questioned Jennings about the armor. With a yelp Rusty tore frantically into the room. A moment he stopped and barked. We all looked at him in surprise. Then as no one moved, he seemed to single out Kennedy. He seized Craig's coat in his teeth and tried to drag him out.

Craig patted Rusty, whose big brown eyes seemed mutely appealing. Out of the doorway he went, barking still. Craig and I followed, while the rest stood in the vestibule.

Rusty was trying to lead Kennedy down the street.

"Wait here," called Kennedy to Aunt Josephine, as he stepped with me on the running board of the cab. "Go on, Rusty; good dog!"

Rusty needed no urging. With an eager yelp he started off, still barking, ahead of us, our car following. On we went, much to the astonishment of those who were on the street at such an early hour.

It seemed miles that we went, but at last we came to a peculiarly deserted looking house. Here Rusty turned in and began scratching at the door. We jumped out the cab and followed.

The door was locked when we tried it, and from inside we could get no answer. We put our shoulders to it and burst it in. Rusty gave a leap forward with a joyous bark.

We followed more cautiously. There were pieces of armor strewn all over the floor. Rusty sniffed at them and looked about disappointed, then howled.

I looked from the armor to Kennedy in blank amazement.

"Elaine was kidnapped—in the armor," he cried.

He was right. Meanwhile, the armor repairers had stopped at last at this apparently deserted house, a strange sort of repair shop. Still keeping it wrapped in blankets, they had taken the armor out of the wagon and now laid it down on an old broken bed. Then they had unwrapped it and taken off the helmet.

There was Elaine.

She had been stupefied, bound and gagged. Piece after piece of the armor they removed, finding her still only half conscious.

"See! What's that?" cautioned one of the men.

They paused and listened. Sure enough, there was a sound outside. They opened the window cautiously. A dog was scratching on the door, endeavoring to get in. It was Rusty.

"I think it's her dog," said the man, turning. "We'd better let him in. Someone might see him."

The other nodded and a moment later the door opened and in ran Rusty. Straight to Elaine he went, starting to lick her hand.

The fellow grabbed for Rusty. Rusty was too quick. He jumped. Around the room they ran. Rusty saw the wide-open window—and his chance. Out he went and disappeared leaving the man cursing at him.

A moment's argument followed, then they wrapped Elaine in the blankets alone, still bound and gagged, and carried her out.

In the secret den the Clutching Hand was waiting, gazing now and then at his watch, and then at the wounded man before him. In a chair his first assistant sat, watching Dr. Martin.

A knock at the door caused them to turn their heads. The crook opened it, and in walked the other

conscious of what was being done to save him.

All were now bending over the two.

Dr. Martin bent closer over Elaine. He looked at her anxiously, felt her pulse, watched her breathing, then pursed up his lips.

"This is—dangerous," he ventured, gazing askance at the grim Clutching Hand.

"Can't help it," came back laconically, and relentlessly.

The doctor shuddered.

The man was a veritable vampire.

While we were thus despairing, the continued absence of Dr. Martin from home had alarmed his family, and had set in motion another train of events.

When he did not return, and could not be located at the place to which he was supposed to have gone, several policemen had been summoned to his house, and they had come, finally, with real bloodhounds from a suburban station.

There were the tracks of his car. That the police themselves could follow, while two men came along holding in leash the pack, leaders of which were "Searchlight" and "Bob."

It had not been long before the party came across the deserted runabout beside the road. There they had stopped for a moment.

It was just then that they had heard Kennedy's call, and one of them had been detailed to answer it.



Elaine Shoots at the Unseen Intruder

crooks who had carried off Elaine in the suit of armor.

Elaine was now almost conscious, as they sat her down in a chair, and partly loosed her bonds and gag. She gazed about, frightened.

"Oh, help, help!" she screamed as she caught sight of the now familiar mask of the Clutching Hand.

"Call all you want to—here, young lady," he laughed unnaturally. "No one can hear. These walls are sound-proof!"

Elaine shrank back.

"Now, Doc, he added harshly to Dr. Martin. 'It was she who shot him. Her blood must save him.'"

Dr. Martin recoiled at the thought of torturing the beautiful young girl before him.

"Are you willing—to have your blood transfused?" he parleyed.

"No, no, no!" she cried in horror.

Dr. Martin turned to the desperate criminal. "I cannot do it."

"The deuce you can't."

A cold steel revolver pressed down on Dr. Martin's stomach. In the other hand the master crook held his watch.

"You have just one minute to make up your mind."

Dr. Martin shrank back. The revolver followed. The pressure of a fly's foot meant eternity for him.

"I—I'll try."

The other crooks next carried Elaine, struggling, and threw her down beside the wounded man. Together they arranged another couch beside him.

Dr. Martin, still covered by the gun, bent over the two, the hardened criminal and the delicate, beautiful girl. Clutching Hand glared fensively, inamely.

From his bag he took a little piece of something that shone like silver. It was in the form of a minute, hollow cylinder, with two grooves on it, a cylinder so tiny that it would scarcely have slipped over the point of a pencil.

"A cannula," he explained, as he prepared to make an incision in Elaine's arm and in the arm of the wounded rogue.

He cuffed it over the severed end of the artery so cleverly that the inner linings of the vein and artery, the endothelium, as it is called, were in complete contact with each other.

Clutching Hand watched eagerly, as though he had found some new, scientific engine of death in the little hollow cylinder.

A moment and the blood that was, perhaps, to save the life of the wounded felon was coursing into his veins from Elaine.

A moment later, Dr. Martin looked up at the Clutching Hand and nodded. "Well, it's working!"

At Elaine's head, Clutching Hand himself was administering just enough ether to keep her under and prevent a struggle that would wreck all. The wounded man had not been anaesthetized and seemed feebly

Just then a cry from one of the group startled the rest. One of them, less hardened than the Clutching Hand, had turned away from the sight, had gone to the window, and had been attracted by something outside.

"Look!" he cried.

From the absolute stillness of death, there was now wild excitement among the crooks.

"Police! Police!" they shouted to each other as they fled by a doorway to a secret passage.

Clutching Hand turned to his first assistant.

"You go, too," he ordered.

The dogs had led us to a strange looking house, and were now baying and leaping up against the door. We did not stop to knock, but began to break through, for inside we could hear faint sounds of excitement and cries of "Police! Police!"

The door yielded and we rushed into a long hallway. Up the passage we went until we came to another door.

An instant and we were all against it. It was stout, but it shook before us. The panels began to yield.

On the other side of that door, from us, the master crook stood for a moment. Dr. Martin hesitated, not knowing quite what to do.

Clutching Hand hesitated by the wounded crook. This was the loyalty of gangland, worthy a better cause. He could not bring himself to desert his pal. He was undecided to kill.

But there was the door bulging and

The Fine Art of Dressing Like a Lady

By
Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

A "Trousered" Model of a "Robe Intime" Which Is Only for a Lady of a Pronounced Type



PHOTO BY BURKE ARWELL, CHI.



A Lady Dress—Apricot Chiffon Tea Gown Over Underdress of Apricot Satin

("Lucile" Models)

not see a jarring note. All is simplicity and harmony. And so it is also in the other photograph. This is an apricot chiffon tea gown, opening over an underdress of apricot satin. Bands of satin, hemstitched in silver, adorn it, and a little spray of flowers is at

the corsage. Here again you see studied and beautiful simplicity. In the little sketch in the left-hand corner is a sample of what has been called "accelerated simplicity." Here a touch of the barbaric has been worked into the creation. Still its simplicity has not been destroyed.

An "Harmonious Development" of Simplicity—Notice the "Barbaric Note"—Dangerous Unless Skillfully Handled

Lady Duff Gordon
("Lucile")

HOW often have I heard persons say of some woman, "Oh, yes; she dresses well, but not quite like a lady." And, unfortunately, it is often quite true. Then, sometimes just to see what they will say I ask, "Well, just what is it that isn't quite like a lady?"

Usually the answers are vague. There is a "something wrong." And this is too bad, also, because while taste is oftentimes not articulate, it would be better for the world if it were. I mean that while there are many who know taste when they see it, and who can express it in their own dresses, there are not many who can express it in words. And the more people there are who can express themselves clearly, the faster the world moves along the paths of clear thinking and clear seeing.

The art of dressing like a lady is, indeed, an art. Like all art its foundation is simplicity. It is the art of linking one's self with the great harmonies. All law is harmony. The world and the suns and the nebulas which are to become worlds and suns move only by harmonious law. So does the lowest creature in the scale of life. When it becomes at odds with the harmonies of law it dies—whether it be lowest creature or greatest solar system. The Great Source of all is harmony, and harmony rules all the way along the tremendous stretch from that Great Source to its smallest manifestation.

Worlds and suns, angels and human beings, pyramids, paintings and dresses are all alike in this one thing—that they must obey the harmonious law. In this all things are really equal. And in the consequences of their disobedience they are equal. In this we have all of existence.

When we say "She dresses like a lady" we really say, "She dresses in harmony with eternal law." When we say "She doesn't dress quite like a lady" we really say "She has not yet mastered the harmonies."

But if she has not mastered the harmonies of dress she has not, in all probability, mastered the harmonies of life. "Fine feathers do not make fine birds" runs the old saw. But fine feathers DO make fine birds—or, to put it in better form—a woman who has mastered the art of fine feathers has actually made herself a fine bird. She could not encompass the harmonies of the one-taking it in the sense of artistic dressing—without moulding her inner self harmoniously at the same time.

It is an art to "dress like a lady" but it is not really a hard art to master. It may seem odd to you to speak of dress the frivolous as a symbol of the soul—but that is really what dress, woman's dress is. If a woman thinks right, thinks truly, without fear or malice or hatred of anything or anyone, she cannot be unhappy. And if she thinks always in this way she cannot be unhappy in her dress. The sense of order, of beautiful simplicity, of harmony that is in her heart will be reflected in her dress. Therefore the first step in acquiring the art of dressing like a lady is to have the heart of a lady—and I use the term not in any sense of social order or social class, but in

its best sense of the highest manifestation of womanhood.

There are the harmonies of age, the harmonies of figure, the harmonies that we call personal charm, the harmonies of face—all these are part of the harmonies of dress. The first lesson is simplicity. A woman who dresses with entire simplicity—and by this I do not mean crudeness or without a touch of imagination—cannot help dressing like a lady. After she masters this art of simplicity, the control of the first harmonies, she can progress to what I call the acceleration of simplicity. This is the dress that seems simple,

that in its effect is simple—but which is extremely complex in the thought that has gone into it to give it the effect of super-simplicity.

There is the complexity that heaps ornament upon ornament—and this is the complexity sinister. And there is the complexity that refines and reduces to the subtlest point—and this is the good complexity.

There is one broad rule—if you are in doubt that your dress or hat is inharmonious because of too much ornamentation—too great elaboration—strip it of the doubtful factor. You are seldom in doubt as to whether to add something.

Here I show a few dresses that I believe conform to the formula of dressing like a lady. I have not space to analyze them—that you must do for yourself. They are object lessons.

The large photograph in the centre of the page is from my monthly article in Harper's Bazaar.

This is a perfect example of dressing like a lady. Here every harmony is observed. The dress itself is called "Love's Garden of Roses." It is all of pervenche blue chiffon with the hoops covered with mauve satin. A lace fichu and yellow satin hat complete the picture. Here you do



New Things Every Woman Ought to Know



Don't Pour Water on Your Plants

THE care of house plants, especially with steam heat, gas or electric light, and absence of sunshine, is a difficult matter. One of the commonest causes of the failure of plants to grow well in the house, can be easily avoided by taking more care

in the way in which they are watered.

Nine people out of every ten think that if water is poured into a pot, the plant will suck up all that it needs, and when water seeps out of the bottom, the plant must have had enough.

Quite often in such cases, the roots of the plant have had no water at all, not a drop, and the fern may die from thirst, although watered regularly every two or three days.

When a house plant begins to need water, the rootlets, which are thrust throughout the earth in the pot, draw in for protection. They suck every bit of moisture from the earth, so that the earth in the centre of the pot may actually be dryer than the surface.

In the meantime, the earth, which had filled the flower pot comfortably when wet, naturally

becomes smaller in bulk as the water evaporates. The tugging influence of the roots, fast imbedded in the soil, draws the earth to the centre of the pot, leaving a rim on the outside which may be as much as a quarter of an inch wide.

When water is poured from a jug on soil as dry as this, it runs quickly to the edge and there sucks its way to the bottom and pours out of the hole, without putting a single drop on the roots, which remain shrivelled, and clawing up the earth.

In order to water house plants properly, the entire pot should be put into a pail (or the bath tub), with water which is almost, but not quite, flush with the top of the pot. If the plant is left there for an hour or so, the water will soak through the porous earthenware or will be sucked up through the hole by capillary attraction. Thus the moisture will seep through and through the soil as it does outside in a state of nature, without a flood on the surface to harden the soil and keep the air from the plant, air which is so sorely needed.

A house plant treated in this way, once every other day, or even only twice a week, will thrive and flourish even under the adverse conditions of life indoors. Its better health largely will be caused by the fact that the earth remains stable instead of being alternately flooded with water and allowed to shrivel up and dry from drought, as happens when a plant is watered from a jug.

What School Children Should Eat, and How Much

OBSERVATIONS on thousands of school children show the retarding effect of poor feeding on body weight. On the other hand, experiments in feeding groups of these undernourished children have resulted in a pronounced gain in weight. One group of forty children averaged a pound and a half of increase per child in a four-week period (in which about three-fourths of the whole day's food supply was carefully supervised), while before the special feeding they had been gaining only about a quarter of a pound each per month. Besides failure to make proper gains in weight, other common signs of undernourishment are weak bones, flabby muscles and lack of plenty of good red blood.

Both kind and amount of food are important, says the Journal of Home Economics. The body is from birth a ceaselessly working machine, maintaining itself through such internal work as respiration and circulation and digestion, and more or less continuously engaged in muscular activity.

In addition to this supply of food for fuel (which may serve in part also as food for growth), certain other substances are required specifically for body-building. The fuel requirements of the body and the fuel values of food to satisfy

these requirements are measured in terms of a standard unit—the calorie. The requirements of children vary with their age and body weight, being highest per pound in the youngest children, as is shown in the following table:

Age, years.	Calories per pound.	Calories per day.
1-2	45-40	900-1200
2-5	40-35	1200-1500
5-9	35-30	1400-2000
10-12	30-25	1800-2200
14-17	25-20	2300-3000
18-25 not less than 18	2300-3400	

Having determined the energy requirements of any particular person whom we have to feed, we must turn to foods and see how this supply of energy is to be obtained. Since several hundred calories are required each day, it is most convenient to think of our foods in 100-calorie portions.

The following approximate amounts of food each yield 100 calories:

Cooked or flaked breakfast foods, $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 cup; milk, 3-5 cup, whole, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup, skimmed; cream, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup, thin; $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon, very thick; butter, olive oil, or other fat, 1 tablespoon; bread, 1 slice 3 inches by 3 inches by 1 inch; soda crackers, 4 crackers; fresh fruit, 1 large orange or apple; 1 medium banana or bunch of

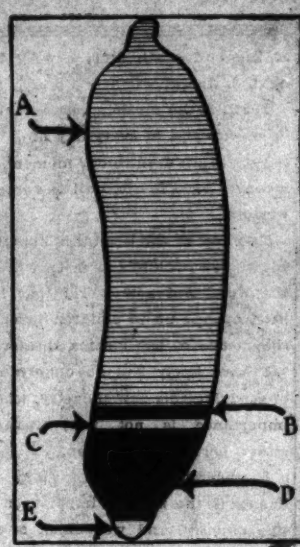


Diagram Showing Why the Banana is Such a Wholesome, Useful Food.

A—Water, 76 parts.
B—Protein, 1 part.
C—Fat, $\frac{1}{2}$ part.
D—Carbohydrates, 22 parts.
E—Ash, $\frac{1}{2}$ part.
Grapes: 2 large peaches or pears; dried fruit, 4 or 5 prunes or dates, 2 dozen raisins, 1 large fig; eggs, 1 exceptionally large; $\frac{1}{4}$ me-

dium; meat (beef, lamb, mutton, veal, chicken), about 2 ounces of cooked lean meat; bacon (cooked crisp), about 1 ounce (4 small thin slices); potatoes, 1 medium; sugar, 1 tablespoon granulated; cocoa (made with milk), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup; cream of bean soup, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup; macaroni and cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup; rice pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup; ice cream (made with thin cream), $\frac{1}{4}$ cup; milk sherbet, 1-3 cup; sponge cake, 1 large individual cake; nuts, (shelled almonds, peanuts, pecans), about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; sweet chocolate, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.

Building materials of many kinds are needed, the most important elements being nitrogen, phosphorus, iron and calcium. Nitrogen is obtained exclusively from proteins, a kind of foodstuffs found in large amounts in milk, eggs, meat, fish, dried peas, beans and lentils.

Milk is rich in all kinds of building material except iron, and contains these substances for growth in the most readily used form. It should constitute the chief part of the diet throughout childhood; and in the later years of growth should still be freely supplied. While whole milk is richer in fuel than skim milk, the latter contains nearly all of the nitrogen, phosphorus and calcium of the whole milk, and is still very valuable food.

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Shakespeare And The Actor
By Sir Herbert Tree

Those whom the gods love die young. Truly, Shakespeare must have been loved of the gods, for he has never grown old—in death he is still young.

After a lapse of three hundred years he remains the most modern of writers. It has taken the poet three hundred years to put a girl's round the earth—today the circle is completed; today all the world in mourning is weaving a garland to celebrate his glorious exit from this mortal stage.

Even in this ghastly time, when the people of the earth are engaged in an insane strife, mankind stops its hoarse pantings to lay its wreath on the grave of him who sleeps on the peaceful banks of the Avon. And today we actors stretch out our hands toward the shore of that England, whose praises the master sang so passionately, to offer our humble tribute from afar.

Throughout the length and breadth of America celebrations in honor of our great poet are being given. In these celebrations not only are all the leading actors taking their share, but all the great cities are giving special festivals in which the universities are happily taking part.

It is only right and fitting that here, in the metropolis of the western world, a committee representing every shade of intellectual activity should be devoting its labors to a tercentenary celebration which shall be second to none in the civilized world.

I hope that America will some day have its national theater. The necessity of a people's theater will probably not make itself felt to the full extent until the supply shall have created the demand, just as the necessity for a great man is not realized until he has made himself felt.

I do not think that the powers that sway the destinies of the English and American nations have yet realized how important to the State is the health and well-being of the theater. They have not yet recognized how potent a factor is the playhouse in shaping the minds of the people, and, above all, how greatly influenced young men and women are by what they see when sitting at a play.

It is their social education. In the theater they learn how to behave, and sometimes how not to behave. Yet in spite of this neglect by the State the influence of the theater for good or evil is today no less great than that of religion itself.

After all, the teaching of Shakespeare is the religion of humanity. It is this religion of humanity and of truth that is demanded by most of us today. Long before I had ceased to crack nuts with my teeth, I had given up the doctrine of "open your mouth and shut your eyes"; and there is in the education of today, I am glad to say, a tendency to look

Dr. Eliot Would Train Eyes, Ears and Hands

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, has published through the medium of the General Education Board, an interesting pamphlet dealing with the changes he thinks should be made in secondary education. Dr. Eliot believes that the best part of human knowledge has come by exact and studied observation made through the senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. Liberal excerpts from his pamphlet are given below.

By Dr. Charles W. Eliot
(President Emeritus of Harvard University)

SINCE the middle of the eighteenth century a new element in the education of the white race has been developing, slowly for a hundred years, but rapidly during the past fifty. This new element is physical, chemical, and biological science. Through the study of these subjects the medical profession has been revolutionized and several professions of high value have been created—such as that of the chemist, of the engineer, civil, mechanical, electrical, or metallurgical, and of the forester. Through the radical work of great inventors and discoverers and of these new professions, all the large industries and transportation methods of the world, and therefore the commerce of the world, have been so changed that the producers and traders of times preceding 1850 would find, if they should revisit the scenes of their labors, that the processes by which they made their livings or their fortunes had completely disappeared. This prodigious change should have instructed the makers of programs for schools and colleges maintained by nations which were undergoing this great revolution in regard to their means of livelihood; but for the most part professional educators have been, and still are, blind to the necessity of a corresponding reformation or revision of the processes of education.

There is one profession, however, in which the educational processes have been adequately changed, but only within recent years, namely, the profession of medicine. From remotest times the successful physician has been by nature a naturalist. The reason that medicine and surgery have within twenty-five years made such astonishing progress is that the practitioner, possessing the senses and mental habits of the naturalist, has been supplied through the progress of biological, chemical, and physical science with wonderful new means of diagnosis. What has already been done in medical education needs to be done in all forms of education, whether for trades or for professions, whether for occupations chiefly manual or for those chiefly mental.

The great increase of urban population at the expense of rural which has taken place during the past sixty years, with the accompanying growth of factories and the crowding together of the working people and their families, has resulted, so far as schools and colleges are concerned, in placing more children and youths than formerly under the influence of systematic education and keeping them there for a longer period; but this improvement has been accompanied by a decline in the amount and quality of the sense-training which children and adolescents have received. An increasing proportion of children goes to the high schools, academies, and colleges; but the farm now teaches but a small proportion of the children born to the nation, and the urban family cannot train the children's senses in so effective and wholesome ways as the rural family could.

In cities and large towns the trade which a boy chooses, or is assigned to, no longer demands for admission a prolonged apprenticeship. Machinery turns out an ample product without the need of much skilled labor. The general result is an inadequate training of the senses of the rising generation for accurate and quick observation. Unfortunately, the schools, which might have come to the rescue of the children, have for the most part clung to the traditional programs which rely chiefly on studies that train the memory and the powers of discrimination and analysis, but do not drill children in seeing and hearing correctly, in touching deftly and rapidly, and in drawing the right inferences from the testimony of their senses.

In recent years, on account of the complexities, urgencies, and numerous accidents of urban life, there has been a striking revelation of the untrustworthiness of human testimony, not because witnesses intended to deceive, but because they were unable to see, hear, or describe accurately what really happened in their presence. This is probably an old difficulty; but it has been freshly brought to public attention by the numerous cases of conflicting testimony developed in courts, and before commissions of inquiry, medical examiners, and police authorities. Indeed, in such investigations it is well-nigh the rule that the testimony of the different witnesses not only presents many variations of detail, but is often discordant and even contradictory. The investigators have to rely chiefly, not on what the witnesses testify occurred at the moment, but on what careful observers can, subsequently learn from the actual state of the wreck, and the condition of the dead, the wounded and the more or less injured survivors.

This inability to see, hear, and describe correctly is not at all confined to uneducated people. On the contrary, it is often found in men and women whose education has been prolonged and thorough, but never contained any significant element of sense-training. Many highly educated American ministers, lawyers, and teachers have never received any scientific training, have never used any instrument of precision, possess no manual skill whatever, and cannot draw, sing, or play on a musical instrument. Their entire education has dwelt in the region of language, literature, philosophy, and history, with limited excursions into the field of mathematics.

Many an elderly professional man, looking back on his education and examining his own habits of thought and of expression, perceives that his senses were never trained to act with precision, that his habits of thought permit vagueness, obscurity, and inaccuracy, and that his spoken or written statement lacks that measured, cautious, candid, simple quality which the scientific spirit fosters and inculcates. Such a deplorable result ought not to have been possible; but it has been unavoidable by the individual, whether child or parent, because the programs of secondary schools still cling almost exclusively to the memory subjects and the elements of mathematics, and college students are apt to adhere in college to the mental habits they acquired at school.

The changes which ought to be made immediately in the programs of American secondary schools, in order to correct the glaring deficiencies of the present programs, are chiefly: the introduction of more hand, ear, and eye work, such as drawing, carpentry, turning, music, sewing, and cooking, and the giving of much more time to the sciences of observation—chemistry, physics, biology, and geography—not political, but geological and ethnographical geography. These sciences should be taught in the most concrete manner possible, that is, in laboratories with ample experimenting done by the individual pupil with his own eyes and hands, and in the field through the pupil's own observation guided by expert leaders.

In secondary schools situated in the country the elements of agriculture should have an important place in the program, and the pupils should all work in the school gardens and experimental plots, both individually and in co-operation with others. In city schools manual training should be given which would prepare a boy for any one of many different trades, not by familiarizing him with the details of actual work in any trade, but by giving him an all-around bodily vigor, a nervous system capable of multifarious co-ordinated efforts, a liking for doing his best in competition with mates, and a widely applicable skill of eye and hand. Again music should be given a substantial place in the program of every secondary school, in order that all the pupils may learn musical notation, and may get much practice in reading music and in singing. Drawing, both freehand and mechanical, should be given ample time in every secondary school program; because it is an admirable mode of expression which supplements language and is often to be preferred to it, lies at the foundation of excellence in many arts and trades, affords simultaneously good training for both eye and hand, and gives much enjoyment throughout life to the possessor of even a moderate amount of skill.

Drawing and music, like other fine art studies, were regarded by the Puritan settlers of New England and by all their social and religious kindred as superfluities, which, if not positively evil, were still of wasteful or harmful tendency, and were, therefore, to be kept out of every course of education. By many teachers and educational administrators music and drawing are still regarded as fads or trivial accomplishments not worthy to rank as substantial educational material; whereas, they are important features in the outfit of every human being who means to be cultivated, efficient, and rationally happy. In consequence, many native Americans have grown up without musical faculty, and without any power to draw or sketch, and so without the high capacity for enjoyment, and for giving joy, which even a moderate acquaintance with these arts imparts.

This is a disaster which has much diminished the happiness of the native American stock. It is high time that the American school—urban or rural, mechanical, commercial, or classical, public, private, or endowed—set earnestly to work to repair this great loss and damage. Although considerable improvements have been recently

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SHANGHAI

Under The Midnight Rainbow

By Herbert Kaufman
ASK the Dawn-walker, she knows every step of the Great White Way, clear to the last mean bend. It's the crookedest path in the world, with so many twists and turns, that a foolish little girl, dazzled by the glare, can't tell where it ends.

There is no joy here, no happiness, no peace—all is mirage, illusion.

It's a will o' the wisp land—a painted swamp. Only the ghosts are real—the phantoms who pour from out the silent by-streets when the lights go down.

There is no age as old as theirs—no scorn, no blight of body or of heart, they do not bear.

These and these alone know all the windings of the road; they are the Wise Women; their eyes have seen all mysteries.

Look upon them—the soiled and faded aftermath—the old, bedraggled hawks, who once were birds of paradise.

This is Hell's outpost.

Go back, little girl, to where there's space for dreams. Find sides that still hold stars and sunsets, crimson on pine-stabbed horizons. Where miles of

God's sweet prairies stretch and empires shagged with mountains and playgrounds for winds drenched with the sweet dews of orange groves and the perfume of balsam firs.

There's a potter's field, not a pot of gold, under the midnight rainbow.

Different Views of Alcoholic Drinks
Seventy-six years ago the directors of a British life assurance corporation received an application for a policy from a man known to be a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks. After consultation they decided to charge 10 per cent more than the usual premium because "the applicant is of a thin and watery disposition and mentally cranked in that he repudiates the good creatures of God as found in alcoholic drinks."

Today all insurance companies prefer total abstainers to those who use alcoholic drinks even in moderation.

The world's opinion of alcohol has certainly changed since our excellent grandfathers retired to their snug little houses in the churchyard.

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Queries And Answers On The War

An Embargo in 1871

G. P. B.—I have been told that on January 23, 1871, President Grant signed an embargo on arms. Will you please tell me if that is true?

It is not true that President Grant signed an embargo on arms on January 23, 1871, or at any other time. On January 23, 1871, the Franco-Prussian war was nearing its close, and what arms were transported had probably at that time been in the hands of the belligerents for some

time. Peace preliminaries were begun on February 22, 1871. An embargo on arms from the United States to France on January 23, 1871, would therefore have been manifestly rather a superfluous act.

German Munitions in 1898

G. P. B.—Is it true that during the Spanish-American war the German Government stopped the sale of arms and ammunition to Spain?

The matter of German exportation

of arms to Spain, the rumored embargo, and the actual circumstances, are covered by the following detailed statement from former Ambassador Andrew D. White, who was our diplomatic representative in Berlin during the Spanish-American war, and from the account of whose action in the following matter the entire story of an "embargo" has probably originated:

"Receiving a message by wire from our American Consul at Hamburg early during the war to the effect that a Spanish vessel supposed to carry munitions to Spain was just leaving Germany, I asked the Foreign Office that the vessel be searched before leaving, my purpose being not only to get such incidental information as possible regarding the contraband concerned, but particularly as to the nature of the vessel, whether it was so fitted up that it could be used with advantage by our adversaries against our merchant navy, as had happened during our civil war, when Great Britain let out of one of her ports vessels fitted to prey upon our merchant ships. The German Government was very courteous to us in the matter, and it was found that the Spanish ship concerned was not so fitted up, and that the contraband concerned was of a very ordinary sort, such as could be obtained from various nations. The result was that the vessel, after a brief visit, proceeded on her way, and our agents at Hamburg informed me later that during the entire war vessels freely carried ammunition from German ports both to Spain and the United States, and that neither of the belligerents made any remonstrance. Of course I was aware that under the usage of nations I had, strictly speaking, no right to demand seizure of the contraband concerned, but it seemed my duty at least to secure the above information regarding it and the ship which carried it."

Hired Soldiers in 1776

M. Gilbert—Did England hire soldiers from any European country to oppose the Continental Army during our Revolutionary War? And from what country were they hired?

At the outbreak of the American

Revolution George III, King of England, sent to Russia for 20,000 men because the "loyal subjects of his realm" were slow in coming forward to enlist in the war against the colonies. Catherine of Russia refused, asking him if he thought it compatible with his dignity to employ foreign troops against his own subjects. So George applied to the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Prince of Waldeck, and Anhalt-Zerbst, the Margrave of Anspach-Baireuth, and the Count of Hesse-Hanau, and through them he succeeded in making a bargain for 20,000 of "the finest infantry in Europe," with four good Generals—Riedesel, Brunswick, and Knyphausen, von Heister, and Danof of Hesse. This hiring of foreign soldiers was bitterly condemned in the British House of Commons by Lord John Cavendish, and in the House of Lords by Lords Camden and Shelborne and the Duke of Richmond. It also caused profound indignation among the German people. Frederick the Great declared himself disgusted beyond measure, and gave orders to his Custom House officers that a toll should be levied on all the troops passing through Prussian territory, "as upon cattle exported for foreign shambles."

French Laws

R. E. Looker—Have there been changes in the Constitution of France or laws of fundamental importance passed since July, 1912?

There have been no changes in the Constitution of France since July, 1912. In July, 1912, the Military Service bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, making the term of service three years instead of two. In July, 1914, it was reported that the French Chamber of Deputies was in favor of inserting a clause in the Electoral Reform bill to provide

for proportional representation. Feb. 12, 1915, the Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe. A provision for industrial mobilization passed the Chamber in June.

Belligerent Nations

H. Fred Kohn.—The alignment of nations in the present war is as follows: "The Allies"; France, Russia, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Servia, Montenegro; "The Central Powers," (also known as "The Teutonic Allies") Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey Bulgaria. Japan is also an ally of the allied nations in the Far East, although she is not carrying her part of the war into the western area, or the Near East.

The Triple Alliance was composed of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The members of the Triple Entente are France, Russia, and Great Britain.

The Dardanelles

P. F.—How long has Turkey controlled the Dardanelles? Complete Turkish control of the Dardanelles was granted by the Five

Great Powers of Europe in 1841. In a treaty of that year with Turkey it was arranged that no ship of war belonging to any other nation except Turkey should use the Dardanelles without Turkey's express consent. And up to the general overthrow of conditions with the outbreak of the present war all merchant vessels were still required to show their Sultan, in 1858.

papers to the Ottoman authorities as they passed the Narrows. These provisions were confirmed at London in 1871 and Berlin in 1878, but in 1891 Russia, by agreement with the Porte, secured for her "volunteer fleet" the right of passage through the Straits. Gallipoli was first conquered by Salyinan, third Turkish Sultan, in 1558.

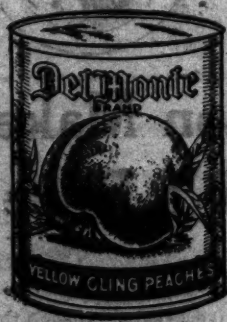
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INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

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Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use. Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.

The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, dentistry, etc.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY APRIL 30, 1916

THIS FORD SOLVED A FAMILY PROBLEM

Brought the City With All Its
Attractions To The
Suburbanites

We hear a good deal these days about two subjects—"Woman, her rights and privileges," and "The relation of the motor car to efficient living." The two topics are happily combined in the following paragraphs, from a story told by Mrs. Nina E. Scott, of Baltimore, Md., and which took first prize in a contest conducted by "Home Life," for true stories telling of the advantage which an automobile had been to the family. "The Ford rambled right along," that is the reason for at least one woman being the happy owner of the little car," wrote Mrs. Scott.

"Some years ago, we moved from Baltimore to one of its most attractive suburbs about nine miles out, on account of our little boy, who was not overly strong. The years rolled around, the little boy grew up, and we were often alone in the evenings, his father and I.

"Nine miles away was the city with its lectures, its theaters and its movies; also, congenial friends. But—there was a train schedule and a forty-five cent railroad fare for me. The commutation ticket of my husband cost much less and allowed him a few extra trips. After we reached the city, there was carfare to pay.

"A most alluring market is also one of this city's chief attractions, but we of the suburb were so remote we seldom shared its good things. All around us there was a most fertile trucking country, while we were at the mercy of the man who brought from the producer, and made his profit on us for hauling it a few miles.

"Day after day we sat on our front porch and watched the other fellow go riding by his machine, and while we watched, we were learning. It was usually the expensive limousine or touring car that stuck on the hill or had the 'blowout.' Finally, one day, we made a trip to the nearest Ford agent and came home the happy owners of a Ford touring car. Now, with our son when we have him with us, or with a couple of friends, we run into town in thirty minutes, enjoy a pleasant evening, come home when we are ready, and our 'gas' consumption shows a trifle over a gallon, or a cost of but twelve or fifteen cents, and four or five people have had a pleasant evening. My buying is now done where it is best, and the goods are there when I arrive."

Mrs. Scott goes on to tell how she drove the car in quite heavy traffic on her second lesson, and in the six months since that time, has gone over all sorts of roads in all kinds of weather. The total trouble has been two punctures, which she repaired herself, and one adjustment of the steering wheel. She says, "The Ford is so simple in construction and operation, anyone can soon master even important details."

In conclusion, Mrs. Scott enthusiastically remarks: "Here's long life to the little car. I would not be without it for twice its original cost!"

Where Ingenuity Won Out

The motor on the touring car in question has the camshaft located on one side and the pump, fan and oiler shaft on the other. The camshaft is driven direct from the crankshaft, while the other shaft has an idler gear in between the crankshaft gear and the shaft gear itself.

The idler gear revolves on a stud, which is held in position to the front of the crankcase by means of two dowel pins, studs, nuts and washers, as shown. A nut on one of these studs worked loose after considerable mileage and allowed the idler gear to run a little untrue, making a slight noise.

Upon taking off the gear case cover, at the front of the motor, it was found that the kick back with the gear in a twisted position had jerked the second stud out of the crankcase. Upon further investigation it was found that if new parts were to be used to repair the break, that it would require the entire upper half of the crankcase, which outside of being quite expensive would mean considerable delay. After carefully looking over the break it was decided to repair it in the following manner:

A hole large enough for one of the studs to slip through was drilled in a 3/4-inch steel plate. This plate which was cut long enough to span the break was placed on the inside of the crankcase. A bolt somewhat longer than the studs was inserted through the hole in the plate, through the break in the case and through the hole in the base of the idler gear stud. The two dowel pins and the remaining stud, being in good condition, served to locate the position of the idler gear stud, and the emergency bolt after being tightened held the other end of the idler gear stud base securely against what part of the case still remained.

The idler gear, being composed of two brass gears on the outside with several fiber ones in between, was slightly twisted during the accident, but no other gear being at hand at the moment, it was put on experimentally to determine if it could be used, until a new one could be obtained. After reassembling and starting the motor, the gear was found to make some noise not very objectionable; however, and after some more running it gradually became quieter.

Queer Devices For Autos

On every part of the automobile thought, seeking greater efficiency or greater comfort for the owner, is concentrated. No detail is too small to focus the attention and skill of some inventor. In automobile accessories this many-sided application is very noticeable. Among new devices to be seen at the Automobile Show this year neither the cigar of the driver nor the baby has been forgotten.

The cigar shield attaches to the cigar of the motorist when he is driving to prevent the wind from putting it out. The device for the baby is one intended to enable the little one to sleep peacefully without unpleasant jar while the car is en route. It is a small hammock of canvas, to be suspended between the robe rail and the rear seat.

In view of the many automobiles stolen numerous efficient locking devices have been brought out. Some of the newer ones lock the steering wheel to the steering post in such a way that the car, although it might be started, could not be moved. Another method is locking the ignition. Still others embrace methods of locking the gear shift into neutral position. There is a device to lock robes to the robe rail, also to be appreciated.

A number of cars of the inclosed type will be seen at the show with heaters installed as standard equipment. The majority of these devices use exhaust gases through a radiator in the floor of the car, while at least

one concern will exhibit an electric heater for limousines, using electricity from the lighting and generating system.

Inasmuch as numerous manufacturers are featuring convertible bodies, some of the newer body makers will exhibit examples of this new idea. Certainly it is desirable to have a chassis which one can use either as a closed or an open vehicle by simply sliding the closed body off or on. For driving in snow, an auxiliary shield will be exhibited which projects from and is readily attachable to any windshield and yet permits clear vision ahead for the driver even during hard snowstorms.

Every automobilist who has found it necessary to change a tire on the road (and there are perhaps two or three who have not possibly can recall a certain amount of agony in making an old fashioned jack do business. Several new types make their appearance this season, including one of a lever variety, designed for quick lifting, and on the same principle as those employed by driving crews in automobile races. Another type is a compressed air jack.

Manufacturers of many novelties, not essentially built for automobiles, are adapting these for use in motor vehicles perhaps more than ever. For example, a portable kitchenette containing not only knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups and saucers, but a stove and teapot as well, will be shown; likewise portable hat boxes for trunk rails, capable of holding several hats, and compact camp cooking outfits.

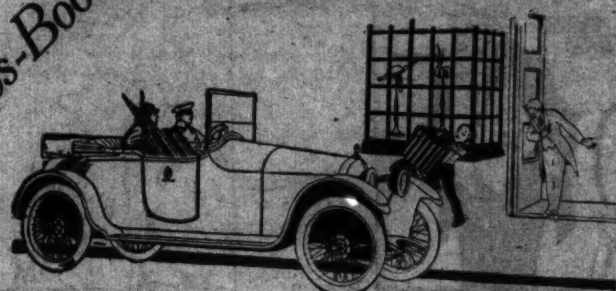
RAILWAY MOTOR COACH

A special design in a railway motor coach comes from New Zealand. The initiator is the New Zealand Government. The object is to handle suburban traffic on the State railways in a more economical and satisfactory manner than by the usual steam lines. The special design is an internal combustion engine electric rail coach.

The Auckland Star of Auckland, New Zealand, describes the coach as follows:

In continuation of its experiments with motor rail coaches for dealing with the light and frequent services required in the suburban districts of the Dominion, the Railway Department has ordered a 200-horse power petrol electric rail coach from the Thomas Transmission Company, an English firm, which has evolved what is claimed to be a greatly improved means of conveying power from the petrol motor to the driving wheels. The disadvantage of petrol motors in railway work is the lack of elasticity in power output. However, by using the motor to generate electricity, which is then employed through an electric motor, the difficulty is overcome. The latest motor coach to be ordered for the New Zealand railways has an eight-cylinder petrol motor, with a power transmission feature which is quite unique, being a combination of electric and mechanical. In working up speed the electrical machines are used, but when the vehicle has reached a speed at which the motors can be run at an economical speed geared direct to the road wheels.

Scripps-Booth



SCRIPPS-BOOTH luxurious light cars possess a spirit of design and performance which has placed this car creation on a pedestal, separate from that of any other motor-car mechanism.

Extremely luxurious equipment, streamline torpedo body, five detachable metric or inch wire wheels and tires, electric starting and lighting, right or left-hand drive, 110 inch wheelbase, and full equipment is included in the price of G. \$825.00 F. O. B. Detroit, Michigan, for the four-cylinder three-passenger luxurious SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster.

4-passenger 8-cylinder Model, complete G. \$1,175.00 F.O.B. Detroit, Michigan.
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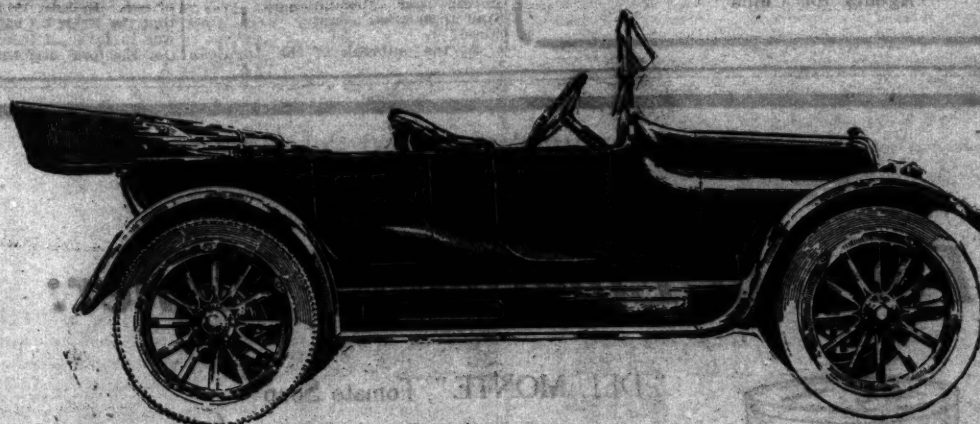
New York City, U. S. A.

Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Touring Car - - - - - \$1,750
Roadster - - - - - " 1,700



1000 Cars Per Day Production Makes This Car Possible at So Low a Price

Our factory contains 103 acres of floor space and employs 12,000 men.
We produce 1000 cars a day.

This—and this only—explains our ability to give so much car for so little money. Overland Model 75 is a small, light, comfortable family car with most of the advantages of much larger, higher priced cars.

It has a full streamline body of the latest design. The finish is a lustrous black with bright nickel and polished aluminum fittings.

Five adults can ride comfortably in the wide, roomy seats. The cushions are soft and deep over long flexible spring.

While the wheelbase is long—104 inches (2642 mm.) the car is light in weight, 2160 pounds.

The large tyres give greater mileage than could be obtained from the smaller size used on other cars of similar specifications. These, with rear springs of the famous cantilever type, insure remarkable riding comfort.

Together with these advantages—and many others—you get the Overland thoroughness in design, quality of material and workmanship. This is possible at such a price only under the Overland method of scientific manufacture in large quantities.

Let us show you this car.

Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cool Dash
Comfortable Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" x 4"

Demountable, detachable rims—
one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door
hinges
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type.
Built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish

Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator,
with head, rear and dash lamps, and
headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover
magnetic speedometer; electric horn;
combination rear light and license
bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; luggage
carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre
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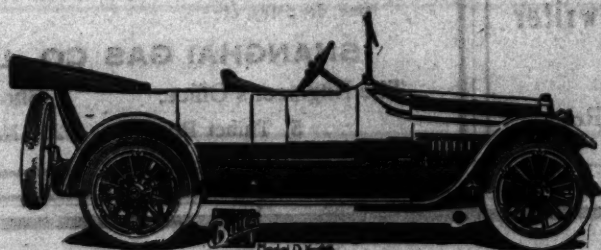
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On view at the

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'GREATEST DRIVE' IS MADE BY STUDEBAKER

Trip Across Australian Wilds
Accomplished On Dunlop
Tires and Shell Spirits

"Fremantle to Sydney."
This was the motto on the banner of the Studebaker car that made in Australia what is called "the greatest automobile drive on record." The run was made on Shell motor spirits and Dunlop tires.

In many places the trail ran through the wild and rugged Australian desert that would have discouraged a jackrabbit. At times the machine had to borrow the tactics of mountain goats and climb steep inclines. In the valley's there were uncharted streams to be forded—and the car took them as if it had been built for water instead of land.

Motor authorities of the world have agreed that this nine-day run was one of the most severe tests that could have been made of car, tires and spirits. The trip was made without mishap. Some of the difficulties encountered are described by one of the party:

On the Bullabulling sand-hill two of us had to jump out and push, but we got through this really bad sand-hill so well that we did not anticipate anything in the way of sand could stop us.

There was a sand-hill unknown, unthought of, more than a thousand miles away, smiling in its beard and waiting for us. Of that, more anon.

Much of the road during the afternoon was beset with stumps, particularly between the Cross and the sand-plain, and needed very careful driving.

The sand-plain itself was ablaze with flowers. Every bit of mean scrub, every bush and every tree was flower-decked with all the colors of the rainbow. Purple masses low down peeped at you between the higher bushes. These in turn a welter of flaming red, scarlet, vermilion and kindred shades, while the taller trees were hung with glorious tango blossoms.

Daylight brought a wonderful sight. As far as the eye could reach was a plain of grass from 2ft. to 2ft. 6in. high, standing just like a huge wheatfield waiting the harvester. Hugh Fraser said that when he was here about a year ago this same great plain was a bare as the palm of the hand, whereas now it was a sight to send a stockowner into raptures. The grassy plain spread for 100 miles ahead, and through it like a thread stretched the telegraph line.

This wonderful grass, though beautiful to look at, imposed several disadvantages upon us. It grew so thickly that at times we could scarcely distinguish the track. There were numbers of dangerous stumps hidden in it, and the grass seeds presently caused us great trouble. The Balladonia people warned us against the stumps, and said there was one about 70 miles out that would tear the bottom out of the car if we struck it.

By sticking closely to the faint traces of the wheel tracks, we missed all the stumps except one, and we smashed a front tyre to pieces on that one. Fortunately, the stump broke, or we would also have ruined the back tyre on the same side.

A few hundred yards ahead there arose the father of all sand-hills. We all got out and had a look at it, and the more we looked the less we liked it. The hill had a 1 in 10 rise for 100 yards, and was of pure drift sand. Well, we tried it, and stuck at the foot.

We tried the bank to the left, where there was some grass, and after half an hour, were only half way up, and no chance of getting further.

Burton then went down again and right back to the lake. Then he came at it on the low speed with the engine screaming, no good, just stopped at the foot.

There was nothing for it but to corduroy, so we took out all our rugs and spread them in front of the car, covered these with boughs and saplings which we cut down.

The wheels were cleared and packed with boughs, and when all was ready, one took the wheel, engaged the first gear, raced the engine to its maximum number of revolutions, and all hands heaving, the clutch was dropped in with a bang. One yard gained! Good! At it again, boys; now, heave; and the clutch is again banged in to the tune of a roaring engine—another yard!

When we came to the end of the corduroy, we picked up the rugs, saplings, etc., from the rear and re-laid them in front, and following the same procedure jerked the car piece by piece until we were at the top.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenny also told us, what was honey to our lips and music to our ears, that out of many cars which had tried 15 miles of sand-hills, our Studebaker was the only one that had come through on

its own power. All the others, and they embraced all the known makes, had to be pulled through with horses.

With our splendid electric headlights making the road like day, we swung along at good speed, several times dazzling the kangaroos so they scarcely knew which way to turn to save their jumpsome lives. We had in mind the case of a well-known Perth chauffeur who, a few months ago, had the strange experience of a kangaroo jumping right through the glass screen of his car and landing plump among his passengers. This driver now carries a nasty scar on his cheek, where it was deeply cut with the broken glass. The strong electric lights seem absolutely to dazzle and confuse the night prowling animals.

After it was all over the Sydney Morning Herald had this to say:

The question has been raised as to which is the most meritorious motor car record yet established in Australia. Of the many fine performances recorded in the Commonwealth, three undoubtedly stand right out by themselves for sheer merit, they being Murray Auger's Melbourne to Adelaide (594 miles) drive in 14h. 54m.; A. V. Turner's Melbourne to Sydney (565 miles) run in 19h. 2m.; and the recent Fremantle-Sydney record, via Adelaide, and Melbourne, (2,959 miles), of 8 days 23h. 40m., by Messrs. Armstrong, Fraser and party. From a speed point of view, Auger's great record was a magnificent piece of driving; but from a mechanical standpoint, that is as a test of steel and tyres, the Fremantle-Sydney run stands out as the finest Australian demonstration of speed, durability, and reliability of the present day motor car. In a comparatively short run, such as between Sydney and Melbourne, a chassis, whilst subjected to terrific stresses, has a better chance of pulling through than in a transcontinental trip, where the same strains have to be borne day after day, and where any weakness is almost sure to wreck the trip; hence the recent trip by Messrs. Armstrong and Fraser stands out as the greatest car test yet carried through in Australia.

That New Car

In the handling of a new car on the road, it would be hard to find two drivers who would adopt the same methods. This is due to the varied experience the drivers have had, and to their knowledge of the theory and principles of the car. Under suitable conditions, the engine will run for a long time without attention. How-

ever, a slight fault will often cause considerable trouble, the symptoms of which may not be plain enough to enable the trouble to be located directly, and the whole system must be gone over sometimes before it is located. It is, therefore, necessary to know just what is happening under the bonnet, and just when some things should happen, that reasonable satisfaction may be derived from the car.

There is no car that can be expected to be free from trouble, for even the best workmanship and material may give way sometimes.

An inexperienced driver will find that he cannot get as much out of a car as the demonstrator for some little time, or till he is thoroughly accustomed to the car and knows how to handle it, whether traveling uphill or on the level.

To handle a car intelligently, the driver should (1) be well acquainted with the carburetor and ignition system; (2) understand the management of the spark, throttle and control levers under varying road conditions; (3) give proper attention to the lubrication of the various parts, and (4) be able to make repairs resulting from the ordinary mishaps likely to be encountered on the road.

The above four divisions are something that every car operator should know, and they might be enlarged upon. Take the carburetor, the least you have to do with this vital part, the better you are off. The ignition system should not cause you much trouble. Keep your plugs clean and do not overfill.

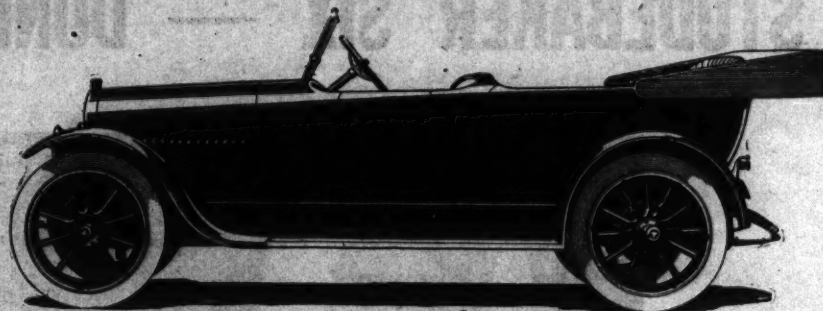
The lubrication of a new car is one of the most important things to keep track of. You must study your oiling system and see how it works, use plenty of good oil. Repairs are something you cannot tell much about, and are something all machines need more or less of. Your storage battery, if one comes on your car, should be taken care of according to the directions. Your tires should be inflated to their proper pressure.

Lady Drivers Demand Battery Efficiency

With the increasing number of women who drive cars, comes the necessity for absolutely dependable electrical equipment. Starter and lights must not fail if mislaid is to be saved the embarrassment and inconvenience of cranking or asking masculine assistance.

In this connection the storage battery plays a leading role, and the Willard Storage Battery Company emphasizes the importance of good battery service. Their plan includes a free inspection each month, when the battery is examined and filled with water, if necessary. It also affords ample instructions for personal battery care, so that a woman can make sure that she will experience no difficulties that can be traced to the battery.

Car manufacturers and dealers recognize the value of this service and much praise is heard for the kind of co-operation that backs up the sale with help that is worth something.



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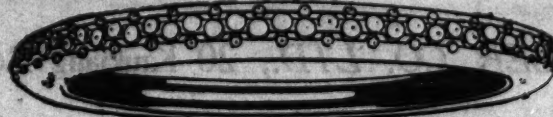
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(3) The tread design (a patent) is a really scientific and most successful nonskid device.

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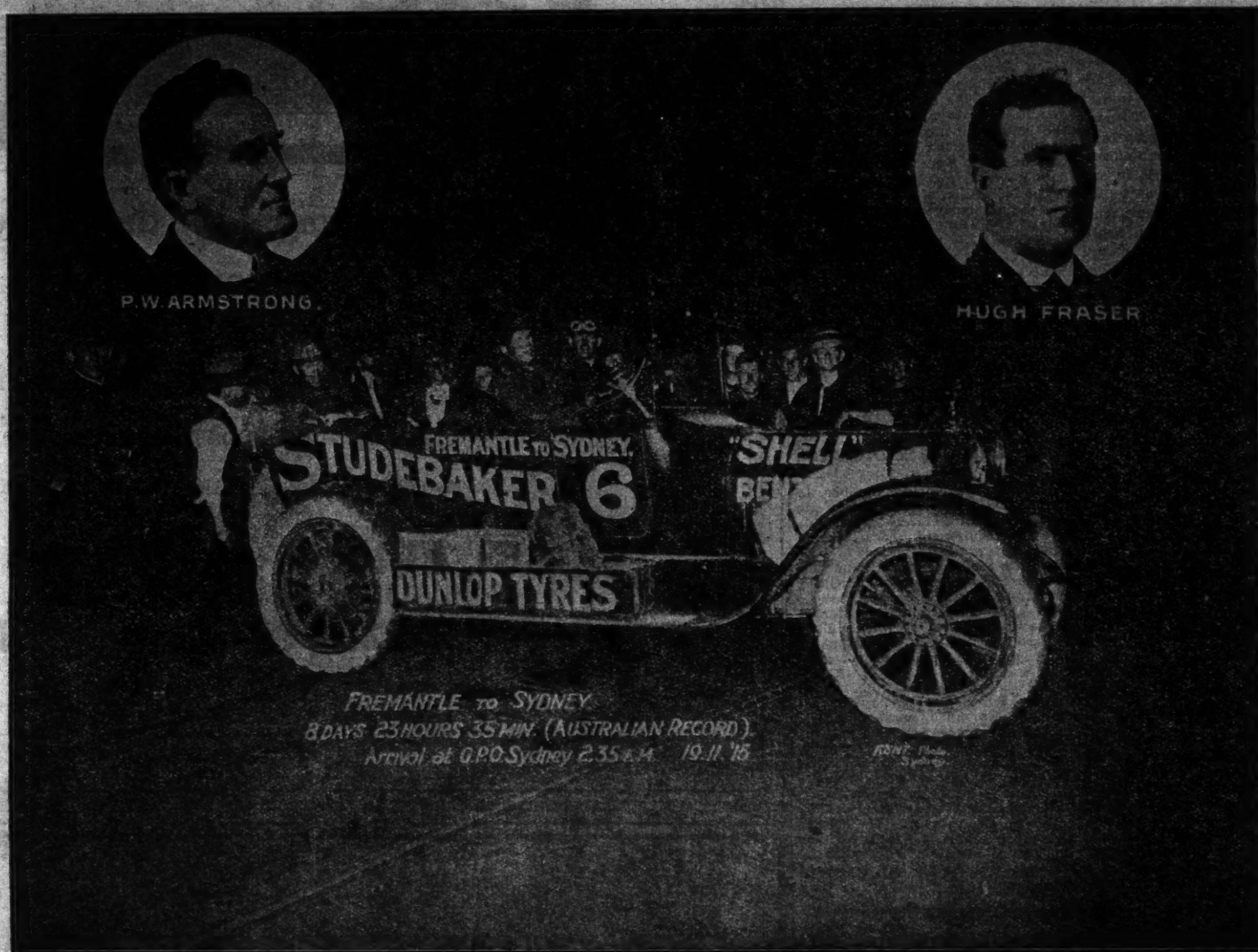
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THE WONDERFUL NEW HUDSON CRANKSHAFT

Equalizes Centrifugal Forces; Prevents Vibration And Distortion

For some weeks past the Hudson Motor Car Co. has been withholding information relative to the balancing of the crankshaft in its Super Six motor, which new method of balancing has resulted in a performance heretofore unobtainable in a six-cylinder stock car motor. By reason of the crankshaft balancing system, which is quite simple in itself, and certain changes in valve size and carburetion necessary to take care of the higher motor speed, the motor is said to show seventy-six horsepower at about 2,800 revolutions per minute, which is eighty per cent. more power than was obtained from the former Hudson engine. There also is a gain of 900 revolutions per minute in rotative speed, the older engine being credited with a peak of 1,700 where it developed about forty-two horsepower. The crankshaft is practically the only part of the motor which differs in design from the previous Hudson motor, and this new shaft which weighs 165 pounds carries a 28 pound flywheel as against one of more than 100 pounds in the old motor. This means that the shaft because of the balance weights distributed along its length is a rigid body able to stand up under certain influences tending to distort it. The remarkable performance of a Hudson Super Six on the Sheepshead Bay speedway recently, where it broke all stock car records from five to one-hundred miles including the one hour record, has caused many of us to wonder why this seemingly ordinary motor should give such results.

Indeed the motor, a 3½ by 5 block-ent one, is simple in every respect except the crankshaft and appears very much like the former Hudson motor. While its high speed and great power are attributed to the crankshaft, this should be supplemented with the statement that the new carburetion system and larger valves do their share in the production of power and speed, although these without the new shaft would be as the older systems.

The Hudson engineer, Stephen L. Fekete, studied six-cylinder balance and found that if the crankshaft it-

self could be properly balanced against the centrifugal forces of its own parts, then the other forces acting on the crankshaft and producing vibration could be forgotten. Accordingly the engineer designed a shaft and while still on paper, he plotted a horsepower curve which he stated the finished motor would show. It is stated by the Hudson company that the power curve plotted, many weeks before even a casting was finished, was only a few per cent out at the higher speeds and coincided with the real power curve at the lower speeds.

In the balancing system of the Hudson shaft only those centrifugal forces due to the movement of the crankpins, webs and portions of the connecting rods are taken into consideration leaving aside the influences of the explosion pressures and the inertia forces of the pistons. That the latter has not been considered is evidenced by the fact that ordinary cast-iron pistons are used. Because of the rigidity obtained by the balancing system the shaft is capable of taking care of the forces due to the explosions.

The crankshaft is a four-bearing type and uses eight counterbalances bolted in place. These counterbalances are not of the same shape or weight, and they are so placed that the shaft is kept in balance all the time within the speed of the motor, so that even if the bearing boxes were of rubber this latter would not be forced out of shape at each revolution, due to shaft unbalance. Of the eight weights there are two large ones, as can be seen from the accompanying illustrations and six smaller ones. The latter act as counterbalances to the adjacent crank arm and one half of the crank pin and the large balance weights each take care of the adjacent long arm and one-half of each of the crank pins connected to the arm. This method of balancing, can be seen differs from the usual one in which six weights are employed, each counterbalance being made equal in weight to the opposing crankpin.

Working on the assumption that the ordinary six-cylinder motor is in perfect reciprocating balance and that the crankshaft is, or can be made stiff enough to withstand the forces of the explosions without distorting, the Hudson engineer busied himself with the construction of a shaft which would stand up under the centrifugal forces of its parts and maintain its exact shape at all times. By exactly balancing these centrifugal forces a shaft has been produced which will not distort under the influence of these centrifugal forces and hence the pistons always will maintain their relative positions and vibration from this cause also eliminated. If the crankshaft is not properly balanced

against centrifugal forces, it will bend at the higher speeds putting excessive strains on the bearings and crankcase and communicating its distortion to the pistons whose combined center of gravity will be no longer stationary. There are balancing methods in use which take care of these centrifugal forces at the lower speeds, but neglect them at the higher speeds.

The Hudson balancing system will become quite clear if we study the various forces acting on the crankshaft of a six-cylinder motor and tending to make the shaft change its shape, and set up vibrations. In automobile engines as a whole there are vibrations of three main causes—distortion of the crankshaft, torque variation and the forces of the reciprocating masses. In a six-cylinder motor there are as troublesome vibrations, those caused by the explosion pressure and centrifugal unbalanced forces of the crank pins and webs.

The pistons themselves are in balance because their combined center of gravity always is at the same point and hence there is no unbalanced force of this nature as is present in the four-cylinder motor. Any action tending to throw the pistons out of their relative positions must be eliminated if we wish to eliminate this unbalanced force. In the ordinary six the crankshaft tends to bend, due to the centrifugal forces of its parts and the explosion pressures and thus throw the pistons out and cause vibration. The Hudson crankshaft is so balanced that it will not change its shape under the action of the centrifugal forces and is so rigid that the explosion pressures do not cause it to oscillate. This balancing also reduces the bearing pressure and has a tendency to eliminate the rough spot characteristic of strokes. This rough spot, or vibratory period at a certain speed, is caused by the shaft oscillations and the explosion synchronizing and since the shaft oscillations have been removed in the Hudson shaft there can be no rough spot.

The Hudson crankshaft weighs about 165 pounds so that much of the weight which ordinarily would be in the flywheel is distributed along the shaft making it extremely rigid. It is because of this stiffness that the forces due to the explosion are taken care of and thus the shaft prevented from distorting. Oscillations due to the explosion pressures have been dealt with before and at present there is in use what is called the Lanchester vibration dampener which checks the shaft oscillations in much the same way that a rebound check makes the car springs return to normal position slowly. The oscillations are reduced by making the crankshaft return to normal position slowly instead of by making a number of vibrations first.



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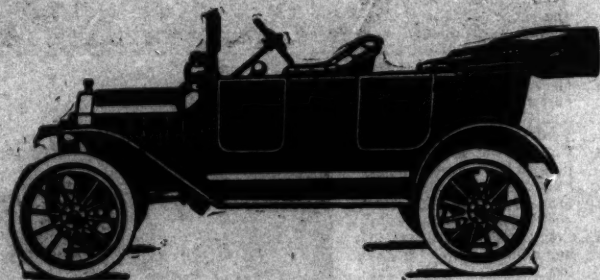
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Charlie Chaplin's Influence on the Grand Opera

How Geraldine Farrar, Impressed by the Instructions of Her Motion Picture Director, Introduced "Rough-House" Methods Into Her New Interpretation of "Carmen" to the Dismay of Caruso, Who Pushed Her Off Her Feet--and Got His Face Slapped!



Charlie Chaplin Who Was Pointed Out to Geraldine Farrar as an Excellent Model for Live-Wire Action When the Motion Picture Stage Director Complained That Her Old-Fashioned, Conventional Grand Opera Acting Would Never Do in Moving Pictures.

WHEN Geraldine Farrar signed her contract to do a photo-play of "Carmen," her most famous grand opera success, the managers of the motion picture company had misgivings. Could an opera, which depends upon the voices of the singers and a magnificent orchestra, be a success in motion pictures? "Leave that to me," said the stage director.

When Geraldine Farrar some months ago made her appearance at the motion picture studio dressed for the part of Carmen she began to go through the part exactly as she has always done on the Metropolitan Opera stage in New York.

"We'll stop right here," said the stage director. "I am afraid that won't do."

"Not?" Miss Farrar queried.

"On the opera stage you are the greatest ever," said the stage manager, "but in motion pictures we've got to do some real acting."

"Yes? But this is the way I have always done Carmen," Mme. Farrar returned, with perfect good nature.

"Nobody does any real acting in an opera. When you and Caruso sing 'Carmen' people go to hear the music. In the movies people want to see some acting. Did you ever see Charlie Chaplin?"

"Why, certainly—he is superb."

"Something Doing All the Time."

"Well, just forget Caruso and his big voice and imagine Charlie Chaplin playing opposite you in 'Carmen.' You know what he would be doing all the time, and you can figure out what you would have to be doing to keep your end up."

"Oh, I see what you mean."

"Kicking, punching, biting, scratching—something doing all the time. Of course I don't mean to say that every reel has got to be a rough-house. But you can't sing a part in motion pictures, and those foolish grand opera motions are not acting."

"That is very interesting," Mme. Farrar smiled.

"Who was Carmen? She was a girl who worked in a cigarette factory. When factory girls have a row it is no Fifth Avenue drawing room afternoon tea. When factory girls fight they put up a real fight—pull hair, use their fists, tear their clothes, roll over on the ground, bite and kick—you are playing the part of a cigarette girl in this piece."

"I see," said Mme. Farrar thoughtfully. "No doubt your interpretation is right. Let us start all over again."

The largest audience of the season filled the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, the other night—that august temple of grand opera—to hear Mme. Geraldine Farrar and Signor Enrico Caruso at the first performance given this season of Bizet's "Carmen." An air of well-bred expectancy prevailed throughout the house. In the horseshoe of boxes



Scene from Carmen on the Metropolitan Opera House Stage—Caruso Standing Over the Prostrate Form of Carmen (Miss Farrar)

refined and lovely ladies, leaders of New York's ultra fashionable set, chatted softly and amiably and bowed to one another from box to box with the most gracious dignity. They had come, clothed or partly clothed, in bewitching evening gowns; jewels glittered, osprey plumes bobbed. The air of elegance extended even to the upper gallery. When the overture began all was as it should be.

As the curtain rose no one in the house had the slightest intimation that the atmosphere of well-bred dignity and propriety would suddenly be shockingly disturbed, that the assemblage of polite and sensitive devotees of opera would be set by the ears and stand aghast at what their eyes would see, that into the venerable art of grand opera would be injected what to them was a spirit of baldry. Yes, that presently all established canons and traditions would be shattered, and that by the fair star of the opera herself. Leaning forward, the assemblage listened pleasantly to the overture, many with lingering memories of the charming,

quiet Carmen which Mme. Farrar had presented a year before, some of the older supporters of grand opera with memories of the classic Carmen of Mme. Calve. Ah, that Carmen of Mme. Calve! Vivacious—but not too vivacious!

The beautiful music of Bizet sparkled and entranced. Then, abruptly, as occurs in the opera, the door of the cigarette factory opened and Carmen, dishevelled, fighting with the other cigarette girls was precipitated on the stage. But the Carmen that appeared was not the Carmen the polite Metropolitan audience was accustomed to. The Carmen to whom they were accustomed came out of the factory dishevelled, her clothes torn—but not too much torn. The Carmen that appeared was in an underwaist and skirt, the skirt ripped and frayed, bearing all marks of a vicious row, and, moreover, there was a smear of blood on her left sleeve. A smear of blood! The elegant audience gasped.

More, the moment Mme. Farrar appeared Carmen had changed. Her eyes blazed, her face contorted, every muscle of her was alive. Before you could say "Jack Robinson," she had floored one of the cigarette girls, and then, before their eyes, that assemblage of 3,000 saw America's fairest prima donna, one of the stars of the venerable Metropolitan, roll over her fallen antagonist, grapple with her, pummel her with her fists, pound her and actually bite her. But what was their amazement when, rising, she gave the girl a vicious kick. Then, like an inebriate woman of the gutter, who challenges all of her neighbors to leave their washing and engage if they will with her fistically, Mme. Farrar staggered about that stage—that stage hallowed by "Parafal" and "Tristan"—shaking her fists, clenching and unclenching her fingers, and defying any other girl to come along if she dared.

The assemblage glared apace. To some, Mme. Farrar was giving new life to opera. She was putting a punch into "Carmen" literally and effectively. She sang irreproachably, and in addition she acted—but to many shockingly. Along the glittering horseshoe fair ladies, their heads bobbing with osprey plumes, gazed at one another with well-bred but restrained amazement; indeed, some whispered their surprise and dismay at such behavior on the part of the lovely star. And while they stared stonily, disapprovingly, Mme. Farrar lurched and reeled about the stage.

She was never at rest. She moved constantly. Her eyes roved about. The



Geraldine Farrar as The Cigarette Girl in "Carmen."

muscles of her face twisted with a changing constant play of expression. At first the audience did not quite realize what was happening; they did not quite know how to take Mme. Farrar's performance. They listened and waited. And then the most amazing, most audacious thing occurred.

The poor girl of the unnamed chorus had limped away with her bites and bruises. Don Jose (Caruso) appeared, and Carmen, as the action proceeded, began to coquette. But this time she

coquetted as no Carmen of the opera had ever coquetted. Indeed, to many of the elegant ladies in the boxes there was something unseemly in her abandonment. They were not, it is true, quite pleased.

Presently the time came for Carmen to fling her rose into the face of Don Jose. The audience expected to see Mme. Farrar fling the rose as Calve had done it, as she had done it a year before. Caruso expected to have that rose flung in his face—but lightly, gently, conventionally. What was the surprise of that

audience, what was the aghast horror and indignation of the great golden-throated one himself, the incomparable Caruso, when, instead of lightly tossing the rose, the fair Farrar's hand smote his face a resounding whack!

"Oh!" An audible gasp arose from the house. The great golden-throated one, the incomparable Caruso, his eyes blazing their rage, staggered away, ruefully rubbing his cheek. His face was red from the fair prima donna's terrific right-hander. He was so startled, so dumfounded, so indignant that he could hardly sing.

Every one in the house had seen it. All society—including the Goetzels, Harrimans, Ogden Milles, Havemeyers, Isaacs, Gallatin, etc.—were surprised and shocked. Such realism had never before been seen on the grand opera stage.

For a violation of the traditions of grand opera, to the patrons and supporters of grand opera, is like the violation of a commandment. The tradition goes that opera must be sung—not acted, and that it must be performed with dignity. From prima donna to chorus singer and ballet performer it must be done along certain lines, in such a particular way, without a departure into new business. "Tra-la-la," sings the prima donna, lifting her right arm woodenly and putting one foot forward modestly. "Tra-la-la," sings the chorus lady, lifting the left arm, and extending the right foot. "Lalala! Lalala!" sing the chorus, moving forward and backward with measured step.

Actually Slapped Caruso's Face.

Only as Mme. Farrar's performance progressed did the import of what they beheld dawn upon the assemblage. For what had first shocked them was only the beginning of surprises. When she laughed, Mme. Farrar laughed as Carmen had never laughed. It was the vulgar laughter of a factory girl. She made Carmen realistic.

Caruso sang, and while he sang Mme. Farrar moved about. If she was not walking, her eyes were moving, or her arms were in action. She swayed her hips, smiled, scowled, tossed her head. There came the scene in Lillas Pastia's inn. What was the astonishment of the audience when Mme. Farrar threw herself full length upon a table. What was their further amazement when, again, she sat cross-legged—like any common girl of a city's slums. Meanwhile, it was visible to all that the great Caruso was becoming more and more irritated, more and more angry.

While he was singing a beautiful and difficult aria—what, of course, according to all traditions, every eye should be fastened upon him, every ear listening—Mme. Farrar attracted attention to herself by moving about. She took the spotlight from the tenor. As Caruso sang his eyes sometimes fell on the fair agile Carmen, but with a glare not in keeping with even a stage lover. Now and then, it is said, his golden voice trembled. Mme. Farrar was never in repose. Those who sympathized with Caruso, smarting under the blow, admired the great one's restraint.

After the first act it could be observed that part of the audience clapped and cheered, while others were ominously silent. Mme. Farrar had committed the unutterable thing—she had acted in grand opera! Worse, she had Charlie Chaplinized the most sacred of the arts. She had shattered the inviolable traditions of dignity with the common business of the movies! She had engaged in a dust-biting Charlie Chaplin fracas. She had brought back with her from her career as a movie actress that business of constant movement necessary for the reel. She had slapped Caruso's face, just as Charlie Chaplin engages in face-slapping stunts. She had realized by acting a living Carmen. Instead of the set movements and elegant repose necessary even in such a part, she was eternally in action. She moved about even during a prayer!

The climax, however, was reached only in the third act, when, while Don Jose sings impassioned emotional music, Car-



Caruso, Who Resented the New Motion-Picture Methods of Miss Farrar Which She Introduced Into Her Recent "Carmen."

men is supposed to cling to him. But Mme. Farrar did more than cling. She acted fervidly, madly, passionately. She clutched the great one of the golden voice and pressed herself to him painfully. She gripped him so frantically he lost his breath. He could hardly sing. His face reddened, he glared at Mme. Farrar in rage. Still he sang, though with difficulty. Mme. Farrar's embraces tightened and tightened. Unable to roll out the golden notes, the incensed Caruso suddenly forcibly seized Mme. Farrar's both arms and held her from him in a vice-like grip. She struggled, but he was the stronger.

They tussled, while the audience gazed in bewildered incredulity, and finally, with a free swell of liquid notes, the song ended. Then—quite commonly, quite vulgarly—the great Caruso, carried beyond himself by the indignity of the blow, the distraction of the star's movements and her interference with the golden flow of song, suddenly released his grip and pushed Mme. Farrar forcibly, vigorously and rudely from him. Thump! And down to the floor, with a resounding bump, fell the vigorous Carmen of the movies.

They Glared at Each Other.

But back of the stage things were no less exciting. The curtain fell. While the audience, expressing their well-bred surprise, were rising to depart, Caruso and Mme. Farrar met in the wings as they were going to their dressing rooms. Caruso, remembering the vigorous right-hander, glared at Mme. Farrar, smarting from her bump, glared.

"If you do not like the way I play the part, Mr. Gatti can get another Carmen," the fair prima donna is reported to have retorted.

The great tenor bowed mockingly, and replied with biting politeness.

"No, my dear Mrs. Tellegen, on the contrary, he can look for another Don Jose."

The sentiments of the conventional and proper supporters of grand opera were unanimously expressed by the musical critics the day following Miss Farrar's Charlie-Chaplinized performance of "Carmen."

The "movie Carmen" of Mme. Farrar, according to these, had become a common drab, a plebeian Messalina. The punch and ginger Mme. Farrar had put into this conventional role to adhere to tradition was "common, low and vulgar." The part "was cheapened and vulgarized." Mme. Farrar's performance was "rough and tough." "She had gone beyond all bounds."

Has Geraldine Farrar introduced the little leaven which will leaven the whole loaf of grand opera? What is Art? Nobody agrees on the answer. Why shoot the conventional rules of acting of a grand opera perist? If cigarette girls scratch and kick and bite, why shouldn't the opera personification of Carmen scratch and kick and bite? Has the influence of Charlie Chaplin working through Mme. Farrar come to lift the grand opera out of its conventional monotony?

music of some sort and if a pipe isn't available, a drum will do. So, ground in their dandy Hunting Stewart kilts, they swung up in fine style, led by Drum-Major Ben Inglis.

Unsettled and very cloudy weather with mist or fog. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 72 and the minimum 56.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 67.6 and 54.3.

Scout Jottings For The Week

(Continued from Page 1)

Scout Troops has been called for Tuesday night at the Bowling Club at 8 p.m. when it is hoped all Scoutmasters and Assistants will attend.

Scouts all over the Settlement will learn with regret of the illness of Scoutmaster Lloyd of the Baden Powells. This popular officer contracted epidemic fever, and we fear will be absent from scout activities for some time to come. Brother scouts of all troops will join in wishing him a speedy recovery, and a quick return to the head of his Troop where he will be much missed. Asst. Scoutmaster MacDonald takes command of the B.P.s for the time being.

The date fixed for the "All Shanghai Signalling Shield Competition" has again had to be postponed, and will now take place at Jiesfield in the country on May 30.

There has been a good response on the part of the Chinese Troops, and the following hope to put in teams for the event:—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and possibly 8th Troops while the Baden Powells—the present holders of the shield—can be relied on to put up a good fight to retain the coveted trophy. This Troop has been training under Asst. Scoutmaster Scott, and the new phase of the competition has brought out quite a crop of creditable Morse signallers.

The 5th Troop (Hills Road School) intend to hold their quarterly inter-parcel competitions on Sunday, May 7, at their Headquarters. Officers and scouts are cordially invited to be present, and if the show is held in the afternoon as it is hoped it will be, a good crowd of parents are expected to be present, and we trust additional new recruits will result. The 5th can always be relied on to put up a fine show—and some rapid bridgebuilding in record time is likely to be an interesting feature of the competition.

The 5th and 10th Troops, Shanghai's latest additions to the Scout movement at Nanyang, are going ahead in fine style. Scoutmaster Biggs, with Asst. Scoutmaster Leslie to ably assist him report fine progress out at this end of the Settlement, and the College authorities are said to be working admirably in support of the scheme. Nothing is being left undone to make the 5th and 10th Troops the smartest and most complete sections in the Division, and already a generous supply of tents and camp equipment has been furnished by the College authorities and financial aid has been promised. One wishes that the school authorities where other scout troops exist in Shanghai were all as generously minded toward the movement which is unquestionably doing a wonderful deal of good for the Chinese lad in an otherwise and character training way in just those hours when he is out of the reach of the street school.

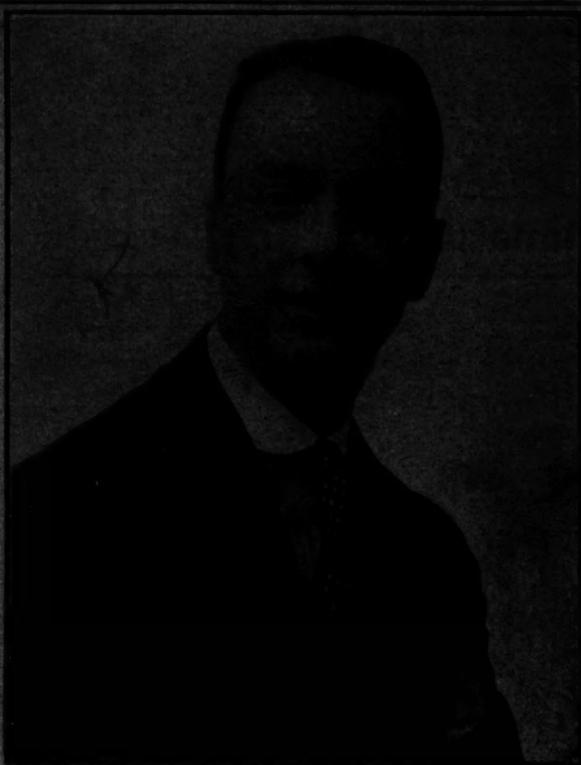
You can make a bookworm and a student out of a boy in his school hours (and Chinese boys are generally inclined to be over studious) but you can go a step further and rub in some pretty useful character training and a sense of that inestimable virtue of "playing the game" by giving him scouting when the Scoutmaster takes him in hand and the school master's authority is not present—and it is a combination of these two forces which is going to do so much for the youth of the country, given a fair chance.

The money spent on a scout troop is money well invested, and the powers that be at Nanyang are to be congratulated on their far-sighted policy which will go a long way toward encouraging the splendid troops now going ahead so strongly at this big educational center. It will not be long before the 5th reaches the 7th level aimed at by the officers of the Troop, and we look forward to great things from the Nanyang end of the town in the future.

Meanwhile—we want more steady, capable officers to take up the work, which is in every sense a fascinating one, and well repays one's efforts. Men with previous scout training of any sort or volunteering experience can soon get the hang of the thing, and it is wonderful in how short a time you can turn out a smart scout leader. And there are many more schools in and around Shanghai that want to start the great game.

A notable feature of the past few months' work has been the number of young Chinese officers who have obtained commissions as Asst. Scoutmasters. This is a step in the right direction, as the more the right direction, as the more eventually, it is hoped, managed by them. At present, Scouting being a foreign innovation—it is necessary to have foreigners in command of Troops in their early stages at all events to show the way—and too much gratitude and praise cannot be given to that devoted and ever growing body of scout officers who are doing a work for China the value of which she will some day learn.

'Domino' Interviews 'Grumpy'



Mr. Compton Coultis, as he appears when he isn't grumpy.

By Domino

"That's Grumpy."

It doesn't matter very much what part Mr. Compton Coultis plays now. Every time he comes on the stage of the Lyceum you will hear a low buzz and out of it comes the general remark: "That's Grumpy."

I had the pleasure of seeing "Grumpy" take his grease paint off after the production of "Betty" last Friday night and when he had powdered down we went in search of coffee and sandwiches. While partaking the topic turned to the stage and it was just good to compare notes and call up the shades of those playing at home and brightening up London Town.

Mr. Compton Coultis has been on the stage for some twenty years, of course he was very young when he first used a stick of grease paint but in the years that have rolled by he has had an experience the

breadth of which falls to few actors.

When in his early teens he found it necessary to gather in the shilling coin to keep smiling and got his first "shop" with Mr. Jimmy Welch. He will tell you that he owes a great deal to the hero of "When Knights Were Bold" and a very genuine affection exists between the couple. In after years when indisposition put "Mr. Guy de Vere" out of action for a time the part fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Compton Coultis and the critics of such sound papers as The Referee and The Telegraph paid very warm tributes to the clever study.

"Grumpy" has understudied a number of well known actors. Upon him at times has fallen the mantle

of Cyril Maude, Wendon Greenwood, Dennis Bland and, as stated above, James Welch. The understudy's job is a hard one. If he gets a chance it is said that the portrayal is either a good or bad copy. But as Mr. Coultis the charge cannot be levelled. He worked with Cyril Maude for five years. He watched that delightful artist right through the production of "The Flag Lieutenant." He had the joy of appearing in the famous piece at a command performance before the late Edward VII. But he never saw Maude in "Grumpy." In that part he gave us as good a character study as we have seen on the Lyceum stage. No! Mr. Coultis doesn't believe in understudies copying. Play the part faithfully and make it fit you.

Harry Tate has been "Motoring" now for a very long time but on occasions he has had a breakdown and during repairs he has given his seat to Mr. Compton Coultis. No small compliment to an actor will be the early thirties. "Early thirties! Why, he is over 30!" sighed a fair dapper, when I spoke of his age. "Why he's just too cunning for words and doesn't look 30." There Coultis, isn't that nice? Not you shall not be introduced.

When at home he played at different times with Charles Hawtrey, and under the management of the Voltaire-Radia combination at the Court Theatre, Sloane Square. Most of us are looking forward to seeing him take Dennis Bland's part in "The man that stayed at home" which is scheduled for next Friday. I hear that our subject has also faced the "Movies" and has starred in more than one film play.

South Africa has seen a good deal of Mr. Coultis' work. I believe I am right in saying that he has played in every town of importance from the Cape to Zambesi. It is rather interesting to note that he hit up against Mr. Charles Howitt one there—and both companies were playing "Mistakes." While Howitt was scoring—as he did here—in the lead, Coultis was getting a lot of

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